

# THE PORTSMOUTH HERALD.

VOL. XVII., NO. 5143

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1901.

PRICE 2 CENTS

## OUR BEST MAINE CORN

CUT TO

8c. Can. 90c. Dozen.

THIS CORN IS STRICTLY HIGH-GRADE  
and is usually sold at 12c. to 15c.

We have several cars of CANNED GOODS  
bought to arrive and make the above unusually  
low price to close out what we have in stock be-  
fore we receive the new goods.

## Ames' Branch Butter Store,

35 CONGRESS ST.

Other stores:—Boston, Fitchburg, Quincy, Everett, Leominster, Attleboro,  
Gloucester, Clinton, Nashua, Newburyport, Woburn, Dover.

## The English Serge

—AND—

## Summer Flannel SUITS

Decidedly the Most Comfortable and Dressiest Garments for Hot Weather

Our stock of these popular goods will appeal to your judgment  
both in style and price.

## Henry Peyser & Son.

## GASOLINE

For Automobiles, Gasolene Stoves,  
and Illuminating Purposes.

## A. P. WENDELL & CO.

2 MARKET SQUARE.

## HERALD ADS GIVE BEST RESULTS

Try One And Be Convinced.

### FLOODS CAUSE HAVOC.

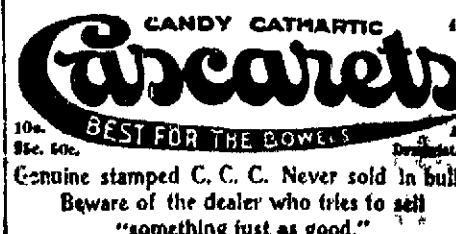
VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 6.—According  
to advices brought by the steamer  
Queen Adelaide, large loss of life has  
been caused in Japan by floods. In  
Iwaskai a colliery was flooded and sixty  
workmen were drowned. Also from  
many other places come reports of  
more loss of life and great destruction  
of property.

### WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON Aug. 6.—Forecast for  
New England: Cloudy, with rain, ex-  
cept in eastern Maine, Wednesday;  
Thursday probably rain; continued  
brisk east winds.

### MAUDE WILL APPEAR HERE.

In the police court at West Derry was  
heard the case of Maude Bessie, alias  
Mabel Lundy, arrested in Manchester  
for stealing \$30 from Charles A. Berry.  
She was arraigned before Judge Whit-  
ney and pleaded not guilty. She fur-  
nished bail and was released to appear  
in the superior court at Portsmouth  
next October.



## GREAT FIGHT ON.

### Shaffer Issues General Strike

Order.

All Union Steel Workers Are  
Called From The Mills.

How The Bitter Struggle Will Result  
No Man Can Foretell.

FITCHBURG, Aug. 6.—The die has been  
cast. The battle of the giants is on in  
earnest. Up to this evening it had  
been merely a skirmish, to uncover the  
vulnerable points of attack. Now the  
contest between labor and capital takes  
on a different aspect, with the issuance  
of the long looked for general strike  
order. It was promulgated this even-  
ing, to take effect after the last turn  
of the mills on August 10th. What the  
result will be, no man can foretell.  
Judging by the expressed determina-  
tion of both sides, the fight will be fast  
and furious. A vast amount of money  
will be lost; thousands of men will be  
thrown out of employment; there will  
be great suffering, and even death is  
possible. The order includes all the  
Amalgamated men employed in the  
mills of the United States Steel Co.,  
who have not yet struck. It was issued  
from the headquarters of the Amalgam-  
ated association in this city, and was  
mailed to all the officers of the associa-  
tion in districts where are located mills  
owned and operated by the steel trust.  
Says President Shaffer of the associa-  
tion: "The order has been sent to the  
vice presidents of the districts wherein  
are plants of the National Steel, Nation-  
al Tube and Federal Steel companies,  
also to the officers of the lodges in the  
mills affected. No notice was sent to  
the managers of the mills. They have  
received warning from the other side."

### Railway Employees Not Involved.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 6.—Officials of  
the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engi-  
neers and Brotherhood of Railroad  
Trainmen, having headquarters in this  
city, believe there is little probability  
of railway employees becoming involved  
in the steel strike.  
Neither organization is affiliated with  
any other organization in such a way  
as to make it possible for either to be  
come involved in the strikes of other  
organizations in which railroad men are  
not directly implicated.

### THE DOVER RACES.

DOVER, N. H., Aug. 6.—The August  
light harness meet at Granite State park  
opened this afternoon with a large at-  
tendance for a first day. Three events  
were on the card. In the 2:30 trot,  
Gaiety Girl carried the most money and  
justified expectations by winning in  
three straight heats. View View was  
picked to win the 2:15 pace, but hadn't  
the speed to do it. Laconia took it.  
In the 2:20 trot, Ed Bass uncovered the  
winner in Alexander. The summary fol-  
lows: 2:30 trot—Gaiety Girl first, Ma-  
nets second, Mand T. third; best time,  
2:19 1-4, 2:19 1-2, 2:19 1-2; 2:15 pace—  
Laconia first, Gagnant second, View  
View third; best time, 2:14 1-5, 2:15 1-2.  
2:11: 2:20 trot—Alexander first, L. B.  
second, Mary C. third; best time,  
2:18 1-2, 2:17 1-2, 2:18 1-4, 2:17 3-4.

### TROOPS BURNED THE HOUSE.

VIENNA, Aug. 6.—A despatch to the  
Pester Lloyd of Buda Pesth says that  
eight Bulgarians who were raiding  
Turkish territory found themselves pur-  
sued by Turkish troops, whereupon  
they took refuge in the house of a peas-  
ant, from which they fired upon the  
troops, killing an officer. Then the sol-  
diers burned the house, together with  
the Bulgarians, the peasant and his  
family.

### TORNADO AT NORFOLK.

NORFOLK, VA., Aug. 6.—Norfolk was  
visited by a tornado this afternoon.  
The roofs of about twenty houses were  
blown away and several persons were  
injured by falling timbers. No fatali-  
ties have been reported.

### BASE BALL.

The following was the result of the  
games played yesterday:

#### NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston 5, Philadelphia 3; at Boston.  
Pittsburg 8, St. Louis 1, seven in-  
nings, rain; at Pittsburg.  
New York-Brooklyn, wet grounds.  
Cincinnati 2, Chicago 6; at Cincinnati.

#### AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Milwaukee 4, Detroit 8; at Milwan-  
kee.  
Philadelphia-Washington, rain.  
Baltimore-Boston, rain.

#### EASTERN LEAGUE.

Rochester 5, Worcester 1; at Roches-  
ter.

Toronto 1, Brockton 3; at Toronto.  
Montreal 9, Hartford 1; at Montreal.

#### NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE.

Manchester 6, Lowell 4; at Manches-  
ter.  
Haverhill 0, Nashua 8; at Haverhill.  
Portland 14, Lewiston 3; at Portland.

### THE PHILADELPHIA DISASTER.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6.—Seven dead,  
three or four probably fatally injured  
and over sixty others more or less seri-  
ously hurt, is the latest revised record  
of casualties resulting from last night's  
explosion in the block of buildings on  
Locust street. How many more bodies  
lie in the ruins cannot be told until the  
debris has been cleared away, a task  
which will require many hours of hard  
work. The latest find was the badly  
burned body of a colored man, taken  
from the ruins on the sidewalk this  
evening. The officials say they have no  
certain proof of the cause of the explo-  
sion. They hold that a barrel of gaso-  
line caused it, and that it was stored in  
one of the three grocery stores.

### ONE OF SCHLEY'S WITNESSES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Among the  
witnesses desired by Admiral Schley is  
Lieut. Benjamin W. Wells, who served  
on the Brooklyn as a member of Admi-  
ral Schley's staff throughout the  
Spanish war. No Spanish officers are  
on Schley's list.

### Schroeder As A Witness.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Commander  
William Swift of the Yorktown has been  
ordered to replace Commander Schroeder  
as naval governor of Guam, so that  
the latter can return to this country  
and appear before the Schley court of  
inquiry. The Yorktown is now on the  
way to Guam.

### EVANS CALLS ON HACKETT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Admiral Rob-  
ley D. Evans called at the navy depart-  
ment today and passed a brief time in  
consultation with Acting Secretary  
Hackett. Both officers said that the  
visit had nothing to do with the issue  
raised by former Senator Chandler of  
New Hampshire with the criticism of  
him in Admiral Evans' book. Admiral  
Evans, who goes to Fort Monroe to-  
morrow, said that he called at the de-  
partment simply to pay his respects to  
Mr. Hackett.

### MACHIAS IN COMMISSION.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—The Machias went  
into commission at the Charlestown  
navy yard this afternoon. She will be  
taken down to the Roads to adjust her  
compasses and then return to the upper  
harbor for sailing orders.

### BROUGHT ALLIBONE'S BODY.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—The United  
States collier Brutus, which arrived to-  
day from Manila, brought the body of  
Capt. Allibone, who died at Manila. It  
will be sent to Altoona, Pa., for burial.

### TROOPS VS. BANDITS.

LONDON, Aug. 7, 2:00 A. M.—A de-  
spatch to the Morning Leader from  
Sofia tells of an alleged battle between  
Bulgarian bandits and Turkish troops  
at Adrianople, in which thirty of the  
soldiers were killed.

### Difficult Digestion

That is dyspepsia.  
It makes life miserable.  
Its sufferers eat not because they want to,  
—but simply because they must.  
They know they are irritable and fretful;  
but they cannot be otherwise.  
They complain of a bad taste in the  
mouth, a tenderness at the pit of the stom-  
ach, an uneasy feeling of puffiness,  
headache, heartburn and what not.  
The effectual remedy, proved by perma-  
nent cures of thousands of severe cases, is  
**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Hood's Pills are the best cathartic.

### BICYCLE ACCIDENT.

Two Portsmouth Men Come To Grief  
Near The Wentworth.

E. W. Schurman was quite badly in-  
jured on Tuesday evening, while riding  
a tandem near the Wentworth house.  
Schurman and a friend named Hiram  
Weaver were on the tandem and as they  
neared the Wentworth house hill, they  
spurred in order to make the top. Just  
as they struck the bottom of the hill,  
the front forks of the tandem snapped  
in two, throwing both riders heavily to  
the ground.  
Schurman, who was steering, was  
thrown in such a manner that in falling  
he struck the front wheel, which was  
lying on the ground, with his head, se-  
verely bruising and cutting himself.  
Weaver was more fortunate and  
escaped with a few scratches and a  
black eye.

A team was obtained from the Went-  
worth house stables and the injured  
man was brought to this city, where his  
wounds were dressed by Dr. Jenkins,  
after which he was taken to his room  
on Porter street.

Both are well known business men of  
this city. Weaver is a wheelwright and  
carpenter and has a shop on Porter  
street, while Schurman is in the bicycle  
repair business on Daniel street.

### REPEATED THE TRICK.

Stover Boy Steals From Another  
Captain At The North End.

Twelve-year old Morton Stover, who,  
with his brother, is held under bonds  
for the October term of the superior  
court, on the charge of robbing the cap-  
tain of a barge of forty five dollars, re-  
peated the trick on Tuesday. This time  
he filled the vest of the captain of a ves-  
sel lying at the North end, doing it in  
the cabin, while the captain's back was  
turned. The vest was hanging on a  
hook.

It was half past five o'clock in the  
afternoon when the youthful thief was  
caught and taken to the police station.

### WITH THE THEATRICAL FOLK.

Frank Todd, stage manager of Foxy  
Quiller, is at Hampton beach.  
Shipman Brothers' The Prisoner of  
Zenda closed at St. John, N. B., July  
27.

Miss Alice Jones of Lakeport is lead-  
ing lady of a stock company at Rut-  
land, Vt.

John Philip Sousa will appear with  
his band at The Palace, London, in the  
autumn.

Clara Lipman and Louis Mann, it is  
announced, will revive Fron-Fron next  
season.

Thurlof Bergen of James O'Neil's  
company is one of the best players on  
the Bethlehem golf links.

The authors of "My Old New Hamp-  
shire Home" have put out a new illus-  
trated song called "My Home Among  
the Hills."

A Wentworth correspondent writes  
that "a hand painted curtain and some  
scenery has been ordered for the town  
hall stage."

Neil Burgess has decided to tour  
under his own management next season  
and has engaged Dr. W. A. Drowne,  
formerly manager of the Russell the-  
ater, Ottawa, to be his business manager.  
Mr. Burgess will devote himself to his  
perennial success, The County Fair.

A Charlestown correspondent writes:  
"Representatives of the Lambs' club,  
New York, made the briefest of possible  
visits to their new possession, the home  
of the late Charles B. Hoyt, early in  
the week, the party including Digby  
Bell, W. H. Carrie, Thomas Clark and  
DeWolf Hopper. They are reported as  
expressing much satisfaction at their  
find, and admiration of the beauty of  
the town, with intention of occupying  
in indefinite numbers another season  
when provisions of the will are availa-  
ble. With vivid remembrance of events  
leading up to this possibility, the feel-  
ing of Charlestown and vicinity, which  
turned out a thousand people to wel-  
come the last home coming of Charles  
Hoyt, goes without saying."

### HARBOR FRONT NEWS.

Arrived, Aug. 7—Tug Georges Creek,  
Baltimore, towing barge Number Nineteen,  
with coal for local dealers.

High southeast wind and heavy sea  
reported outside the harbor.

Fully six men will probably accom-  
pany the Veteran firemen's trip, the  
True W. Priest, to the Lynn muster on  
Thursday.

### SECRETARY LONG NOT TO RE- SIGN.

Certain Parties at Washington  
Would Like to See Him Do So.

The report that Secretary Long in-  
tends to resign the naval portfolio was  
started by gentlemen within and with-  
out the department who would like to  
run that branch of the government on  
lines to suit themselves. Some of the  
former are chiefs of important bureaus;  
the latter belong to the class who have  
heavy business transactions with the  
departments and are discomfited once  
in a while by Mr. Long's rigid super-  
vision of everything pertaining to it.  
The secretary is unwearied in his efforts  
to safeguard the interests of the govern-  
ment at every point. He holds a firm  
hand on the entire vast machine, and  
insists upon being informed on every-  
thing down to the minutest detail. No  
secretary in recent years so thoroughly  
concentrated in his own hands the ad-  
ministration of the navy as has Mr.  
Long, and the labor is stupendous.  
Before the Spanish war the secretary-  
ship was an easy berth; now it is per-  
haps the most laborious of all. The  
service has expanded enormously in  
every direction and calls for the exer-  
cise of the highest executive ability.  
Like Mr. Root in the war department,  
Secretary Long, in his department, has  
made many and great reforms that can-  
not fail to be of incalculable benefit  
when the emergency arises. The  
Herald believes that if Secretary  
Long had been in Washington, the Ocu-  
lumbia would not have been used as a  
receiving ship at New York. The navy  
has a dozen useless vessels that could  
be used as receiving ships.

### BIG MUSTER PROMISED.

Over 5,000 Veterans, 30 Bands, and  
30,000 Visitors Expected at Lynn,  
Tomorrow.

Up to date there have been 48 entries  
for the Veteran firemen's muster, which  
is to be held in Lynn on Thursday.

This is the largest number ever en-  
tered for such an event, the next largest  
having been at Waltham, when 43 tubs  
competed for supremacy last year.

The local committee expects that at  
least 50 entries will be made between  
now and the time of closing. On that  
evening the various tubs will draw for  
positions in line, and they will play in  
the order as they parade.

It is expected that 5,000 men, exclu-  
sive of the 30 or more bands and drum  
corps, will be in line in the parade, and  
between 25,000 and 30,000 visitors in  
the city.

### REBEKAH GARDEN PARTY.

The garden party to be held on the  
spacious grounds of the Haven man-  
sion, Islington street, this (Wednesday)  
afternoon and evening, will be a notable  
event in that line. The members of  
Fannie A. Gardner lodge of Rebekahs,  
No. 82, are its promoters. The affair  
will last from four o'clock until ten.



The man who can hardly crawl, and  
has just strength to get through a day's  
work, has no strength left for family  
life. He wants to be quiet; to be alone,  
out of sight and sound of everybody.

What a difference between such a  
man and the healthy, hearty man, who  
romps with his children and rides his  
laughing baby to "Banbury Cross."

What makes the difference? Usually  
disease of the stomach, involving the  
entire digestive and nutritive system.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery  
cures diseases of the stomach and other  
organs of digestion and nutrition. When  
these diseases are cured the hindrance to  
the proper nourishment of the body is  
removed and strength comes back again.

"I am happy to say I am getting to feel fine,"  
writes Mr. A. J. Vanderwater, of 87 West  
Division Street, Chicago, Ill. "I have  
taken six bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery'  
and four or five vials of the little 'Pelle's'. They  
have done me worlds of good. 'These med-  
icines have brought the great change in me  
from a slow mope of a man that could hardly  
crawl, tired and sick all the time, and could do  
no work. Now I can work, sleep, eat, and feel  
fine, and that tired feeling is all gone away. I  
am very thankful that I wrote to Dr. Pierce.  
His 'Golden Medical Discovery' and his little  
liver 'Pelle's' have almost made a new man of  
me. I feel young as I did at thirty years. No  
other doctor for me, only Dr. Pierce."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical  
Adviser, in paper covers, is sent free on  
receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay  
expense of mailing only. Address Dr.  
R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

### BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.

The latest novel of Laura E. Rich-  
ards is Geoffrey Strong, and is illustrat-  
ed by Frank T. Merrill and published  
by Dana Estes & Company, Boston. It  
is tall 16 mo., bound in newest style,  
cartridge paper sides, cloth back, gilt  
top and handsome cover design,  
and sold at seventy-five cents. The  
story is strong and charming. It is in  
parts infinitely droll, but it combines  
fun with pathos in its rustic portrait  
gallery as few living writers could suc-  
ceed in doing, and unites with its grace-  
ful humor an incontestable atmosphere  
of reality. It will keep you interested  
from first page to last, and is a great  
discourager of sleep. Many books are  
sedatives. This isn't. It is admirably  
adapted to light reading, and is written  
in a simple and vivacious style, at once  
concise and adequate. But it has a  
serious purpose which one does not  
have to look far beneath the surface  
to discover; this lifts it vastly above the  
mass of flippant, ephemeral summa-  
rization. It's a beautiful book to look  
at, too. Just right size to be slipped  
into the pocket or the shopping bag,  
and a pleasure to the eye as well as the  
hand. The publishers confidently pre-  
dict for this story a sale which will  
rival that of Mrs. Richard's former  
books.

Col. George Cary Eggleston has  
written the Criterion as follows: "I  
sincerely congratulate you on your  
achievement in making the Criterion so  
good a magazine. I never take up a  
number without a feeling like that  
which comes to me when a welcome  
guest enters my door. I never lay  
down a number without a wish that the  
guest had remained longer with me.  
Trammelled by no tradition, shackled  
by no wrought iron rules, The Criterion  
makes bold to be interesting in every  
page and paragraph. Better still, it is  
never afraid to tell the truth or to give  
its contributors full liberty in the utter-  
ance of their opinions. It is, indeed, an  
ideal magazine, good, honest, whole-  
some." The August number more than  
justifies the words of Col. Eggleston.  
There are twenty two titles in the list  
of contents. No one who appreciates  
the finest of fascinating literature will  
be disappointed with the Criterion.

The August number of the Granite  
Monthly contains articles under the fol-  
lowing titles: Swansey, Past and Pres-  
ent by A. J. Day, illustrated; The Old  
Corner Printing House, Walpole, by  
Charles Clark, illustrated; Bath Darri-  
cott, a fine continued story, by Mary  
M. Currier; The Franconia Notch, by  
Paul R. Jenks; A New England Hero,  
Esther Robertson; An Old Time Minis-  
ter, by Mary Spofford Cutler, etc.  
There are poems this month by William  
Hale, Clara B. Heath, Dr. Horace G.  
Leslie, Mrs. Nancy Moroy Paul, Kate  
D. Barrington, Frederick Myron Colby  
and E. M. Haines.

### TO PHILADELPHIA BY SEA.

One of the finest sea trips out of  
Boston, for a small amount of money,  
is the trip on one of the fine iron, twin  
screw steamers of the Boston & Phila-  
delphia S. S. Co., which leaves Boston  
every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday  
at three p. m.; a delightful trip of about  
500 miles, which is made in the vicinity  
of thirty-seven hours at a cost of \$10  
one way, or \$18 for the round trip of  
1000 miles, including all expenses.

The advantage of the round trip, for  
one who merely wishes a sea voyage, is  
that passengers leave Boston on Satur-  
day, arriving in Philadelphia on Mon-  
day morning, and can return the same  
afternoon at three o'clock, arriving in  
Boston on Wednesday morning.

As the steamers are running very  
full, it is well to secure staterooms well  
in advance.

Finely illustrated advertising matter  
will sent on receipt of two-cent stamp  
by Geo. F. Tilton, C. P. A., No. 214  
Washington street, Boston. Telephone  
2022 Main.

### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At the monthly meeting of the Wait-  
ers' Alliance the following officers were  
elected:

President, H. B. Burton;  
Vice President, E. S. Rose;  
Secretary, W. T. Patillo;  
Assistant Secretary, J. J. Hood;  
Treasurer, G. H. Straughn;  
Chaplain, James F. Slaughter;  
Sentinel, G. P. Phillips;  
Reporter, W. T. Patillo.

### WAITING DEPARTMENT.

Head Waiter, W. T. Patillo;  
First Waiter, H. B. Burton;  
Second Waiter, Percy Kelley.



**Uninvited Guests.**  
Persons who want to save hotel bills are extremely likely to drop in at the personage, preferably one where the occupant has a limited salary and an unlimited family. The merest shadow of an excuse suffices for an introduction, as in two cases which a Chicago Times-Herald.

"Once," he said, "the last of our company had gone, and no new arrival was expected. I felt that I could renew acquaintance with my family and that we might sit down to a meal without strangers being present. Just then the doorbell rang. I opened the door myself, and a young lady whom I had never seen before stood on the doorstep with a satchel in her hand."

"Are you the Dev. Dr. Blank?" she asked.

"I told her that I was, and she introduced herself as coming from Akron, O."

"I heard you preach in Akron when I was a little girl, and now I have come to spend a few days with your family and hear you preach again."

"I handed her over to my wife and daughters, and she staid a week and treated us with the assurance of an old friend."

Another guest he liked to tell about was a fussy old woman from his native town who had been waiting on by every member of his family in turn and who exacted constant attention. When she was leaving after a month's visit, he went to the door to see her off and politely ventured to hope that her stay with them had been pleasant.

"I don't know as I have anything to complain of," was the depressing answer.

**Armour's Generosity.**  
The employees of the late P. D. Armour always referred to him as "the old man." This was not so much the result of a habit among workmen of calling their employer "the old man" as an eccentricity of the "old man" himself.

When he wanted to give aid anonymously, he said, "That's from the old man." Many gifts went out of his pocket under the signature of "The Old Man."

A young girl went to the business office of the great packing concern one day to report the illness of a friend who worked as stenographer in the office. Mr. Armour happened to stand near and overheard the girl's request for an advance in her friend's salary with which to pay the doctor's bill.

Thrusting his thumb into his vest pocket—that pocket which seemed a mine of greenbacks—he handed the girl a roll of bills.

"Take that to your friend," he said, then adding to relieve the girl's astonishment, "Tell her the old man sent it."

Before the girl could thank him he was gone, but just as she left the building he again appeared and, finding her gone, hurriedly hustled into the street.

"Here, here! I forgot something," he called.

The girl turned back, and without a word Mr. Armour pressed something into her hand. She looked down. It was a \$20 bill.

Mr. Armour had decided that his gift was not sufficient and hastened to increase it.—New York Tribune.

**A Strange Instance of Heredity.**  
Two young men were walking down Chestnut street, when one of them stumbled slightly. Instantly he covered his eyes with both hands as though some dreadful explosion were about to happen. It was an odd and needless gesture, and in answer to a question from his friend he said of it:

"Whenever I stumble I do that. All my life I have been doing it. My foot slips and at once it seems to me that a great noise is to burst forth and a great flame to shoot up into my eyes. It could no more break myself of this habit than I could stop breathing."

"It is, my father says, a freak of heredity. My father is blind. He fought in the civil war, and in a certain charge one day as he ran toward the enemy his foot slipped in a furrow, he stumbled, and a shell burst in his face, blinding him. He was a young man then, and I was not yet born. He has always ever since put his hands to his eyes on stumbling, and I developed the habit at the age of 4."

"It is strange, too, how in precisely the same way my father and I make our common gesture. We place the back of our left hand over our eyes horizontally and set the palm of our right hand upon this vertically, forming a kind of cross. My father will have the habit till he dies, and I suppose that I, too, will have it all my life, thanks to heredity."—Philadelphia Record.

**Rules for Preserving Life.**  
Dr. D. K. Pearson, the Chicago pediatrician, when celebrating his eightieth birthday gave these rules for long life:

No piles or cures; no pains or aches. Most men dug their graves with their teeth.

If you overwork your liver, it will soon tell you your brain.

Live like a farmer, and you will live like a prince.

Men can live ten days without eating. They can't do without pure air for five minutes.

Don't get angry and don't get excited. Every time you fret you lose a minute of life.

Let a man abuse his stomach, and he'll get fatigued and cross to his family.

Doctors say don't sleep on a full stomach. I take my after dinner nap just the same, and I'm 80 years old. You can't believe all the doctors say.

If you catch a cold, lose your quinine and eat an onion.

Give away your money. It's exhilarating and tends to longevity.

The idea of giving while one is alive will become epidemic as soon as men discover what fun it is.

## GAG LAW FOR LABOR

A JUDGE WHO IS GREATER THAN THE CONSTITUTION.

A Blanket Injunction That Smothers the Last Right of the Citizen—Family Relations That Create Suspicion in Many Minds.

Whether we believe that liberty is a good thing or not it is certainly an important one. The process of whitening away the liberties of a nation cannot fail to be interesting whatever we may think of it. Therefore each new step in the judicial curtailment of those rights which the founders of our republic thought they had imbedded securely in its constitution is worthy of note.

Edwin B. Gager is a new judge in Connecticut. He has just performed his first official act, which consists in laying down rules for the conduct of certain striking machinists of the Farrel Foundry and Machine company. Judge Gager has issued an order enjoining the strikers:

"From in any manner interfering with any persons who may desire to enter the employ of the plaintiff by way of threats, persuasions, personal violence, intimidation or other means, calculated or intended to prevent such persons from entering or continuing in the employ of plaintiff or calculated to induce such persons to leave the employ of the plaintiff, from boycotting the plaintiff and the plaintiff's workmen, either by threats, intimidations, or otherwise; from interfering, intimidating, boycotting or threatening in any manner any person or persons for the purpose of inducing such person or persons not to deal with or do business with the plaintiff or not to deal with or furnish supplies to the plaintiff's workmen; from congregating or loitering about in the neighborhood of the premises of the plaintiff or in other places with the intent to interfere with the employees of the plaintiff or the prosecution of their business or to interfere or obstruct in any manner the business or trade of the plaintiff."

"From picketing or patrolling the factory or other property of the plaintiff or causing said premises to be picketed or patrolled, or from loitering about the factory of the plaintiff, or from making loud or boisterous noises in the vicinity thereof, or from causing any of such acts to be done by others, or from persuading or assisting any or counseling or advising any such acts."

Judge Gager's law is a long way in advance of that laid down by the New York court of appeals in the case of Reynolds versus Everett, 144 N. Y. 181. In that case the court found that each factory involved in a strike was picketed; that the employees were accosted, urged and entreated to leave the plaintiff's employment in order that the plaintiff's might not be able to continue their business, and that by such persuasion and entreaty and inducements many of the plaintiff's employees were induced to leave their employment. It refused to find that these proceedings were illegal and refused to grant an injunction against them.

Without discussing the question whether Judge Gager's first ruling is based on better law than a decision of the New York court of appeals let us ask whether the Connecticut jurist would be willing to apply his principles in all cases. For instance, suppose the Northern Pacific war should break out again and Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan should visit Greenwich for the purpose of trying to persuade Mr. E. C. Benedict to take a hand in it on his side. Would Judge Gager hold such persuasion unlawful and issue an injunction forbidding it? Would he enjoin Mr. Morgan from "loitering about" Mr. Benedict's premises or from standing in the road to intercept him and talk to him on the way to the station?

Formerly the name of Judge Gager was pronounced as if it were spelled Gagerer, but now they call it Gager, with the accent on the "Gag," in honor of his injunction against free speech.

**Farrel Foundry and Machine company.**  
Principal owners—Frank Farrel, Charles Bliss and Mrs. George Bryant. Counsel for the Farrel company—Wooster, Williams & Gager.

Associate counsel—George Bryant. W. H. Williams of the above firm, state prosecutor, who is pursuing the charges against the strikers.

E. B. Gager of the above firm, judge of the superior court, who issued the injunction, saying it was unlawful for union men to use persuasion against the men who came to take their places.

George Bryant of the above firm, city judge, who fined a man \$50 and costs for saying, "The scabs have come to town."

Such is the chain of connection between the Farrel Foundry company and the machinery of the law at Ansonia, Conn., where three good citizens have been thrown into prison for exercising the right of free speech.

More than that, Judge Bryant is a son-in-law of Frank Farrel. Yet he did not hesitate to sit in judgment upon cases in which his wife had a monetary interest.

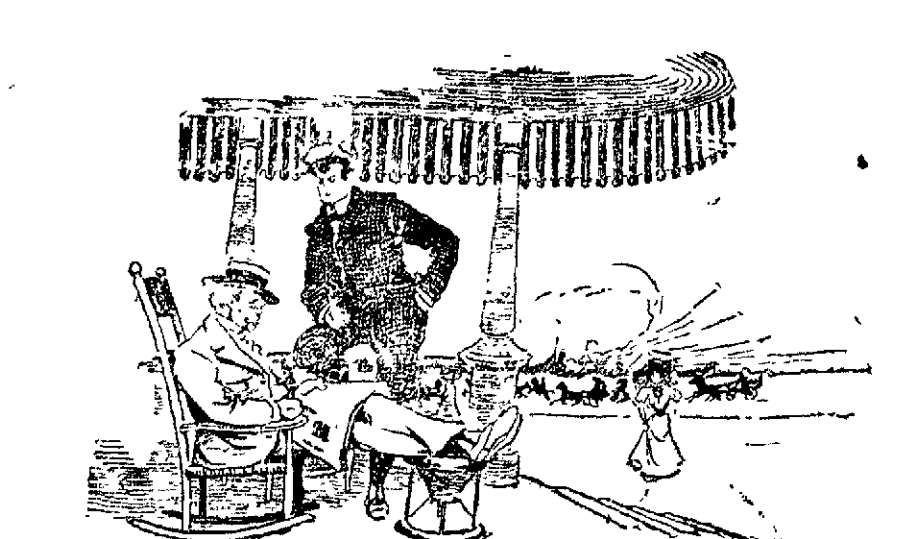
Thomas Davis, a waiter, remarked that "the scabs have come to town." Deputy Sheriff Parmelee heard him and dragged him before Judge Bryant, son-in-law of Millwaver Farrel.

The judge scolded him for using the word "scab," although he did not say it in a loud voice or to a crowd.

"Will you give a definition of scab?" asked Davis.

"The court is not a dictionary," responded the court. "Fifty dollars and costs."

"And I want to add," continued the judge, "that if any one else comes before me on the charge I shall not only fine him \$50, but send him to jail for six months."—New York Journal.



**A GOOD SCHEME.**  
Why do you carry a dollar watch in addition to your gold one?  
I pull the dollar one out when I wish to know the time.

## BERLIN IN SORROW.

Date of Death Emperor's Funeral Not Made Known.

Berlin, Aug. 6.—The announcement of the death of the dowager empress was published here too late for comment in the evening papers, with the exception of the Freisinnige Zeitung, which recalls her heroic bearing during her husband's last days. "When she died," it said, "she had the best of the German press." This journal also praises her "dignified self-effacement." Since the death of Frederick the Noble.

Soon after the announcement was made the flags on all the public buildings in Berlin were half-masted. It is taken for granted that the interment will be in Friedrichskirche, Potsdam, by the side of Emperor Frederick, but the date of the funeral is not yet known publicly.

The papers assert that the dowager empress long ago adopted her husband's motto, "Learn to suffer without complaining." She had recently ordered that the public should be excluded from the grounds of Friedrichshof, saying:

"The world shall not learn what I am suffering. I will not be pitted in my misfortune."

**Six Robbers Tied Woman Up.**  
Pittsfield, N. J., Aug. 6.—The home of Mrs. Stephen Denko, a Polish woman living in Dunellen avenue, was entered by six men, who demanded her money. She refused to give it up, whereupon they bound her hands and feet and manacled the house.

Denko succeeded in releasing herself and started to get her child, but one of the men knocked her down with a club. They again tied her hands and feet, gagged her, bound a pillowcase about her head and threw her in the yard. The thieves got \$248 belonging to four men who boarded at the house, together with some valuables, and escaped.

**Blown to Atoms.**  
Bowling Green, O., Aug. 6.—A terrific explosion of nitroglycerin occurred near this city in which William Radabaugh, aged 22, was blown to atoms and many other persons had narrow escapes from serious injury. Radabaugh was driving a wagon loaded with 800 quarts of the explosive and when reaching the tracks of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton road whipped up the horses to cross the tracks ahead of an approaching passenger train. The jolting exploded the stuff on the tracks, and the train was stopped within a few feet of the gaping hole made by the explosion.

**Mr. Conger in Honolulu.**  
Honolulu, Ia., Aug. 6.—The Burlington Hawkeye prints an interview with Minister Conger in Honolulu in which Mr. Conger says: "We were given a splendid reception in Iowa, but I did not have a chance to see many Iowa friends, whom I would like to have seen for fear I would be open to the charge of electioneering for the governorship. I stand exactly as I did at that season. If I am notified Aug. 7, I will go home and redeem my promise to accept. Otherwise I will remain in 'China'."

**Using the Teeth.**  
All rough usage of the teeth, such as cracking nuts, biting thread, etc., should be avoided, but the proper use of the teeth in chewing is good for them.

**Appreciative.**  
Miss A., who is a teacher of English in a school of high rank in her native state, Mississippi, and who, in spite of her vivacity in conversation, is, perhaps, if anything, too fastidious in her choice of words, was spending the summer at the New York Chautauqua. Her flow of spirits under the delight of the dining table, but at the end of a fortnight she was moved by her husband to another place. A lady from Boston who had been sitting opposite the southerner expressed her regret at the change. "I am so sorry you are going to leave us," she said with warmth. "We have all enjoyed your dialect so much."—Harper's Magazine.

**Human Nature.**  
Little Bobby (sobbing)—Mamma, sister is awful mean.  
Mamma—Mamma, Bobby?  
Little Bobby—Yes, she took the biggest slice of cake—and I wanted it myself.

**Human Nature.**  
Little Bobby (sobbing)—Mamma, sister is awful mean.  
Mamma—Mamma, Bobby?  
Little Bobby—Yes, she took the biggest slice of cake—and I wanted it myself.

**Human Nature.**  
Little Bobby (sobbing)—Mamma, sister is awful mean.  
Mamma—Mamma, Bobby?  
Little Bobby—Yes, she took the biggest slice of cake—and I wanted it myself.

**Human Nature.**  
Little Bobby (sobbing)—Mamma, sister is awful mean.  
Mamma—Mamma, Bobby?  
Little Bobby—Yes, she took the biggest slice of cake—and I wanted it myself.

**Human Nature.**  
Little Bobby (sobbing)—Mamma, sister is awful mean.  
Mamma—Mamma, Bobby?  
Little Bobby—Yes, she took the biggest slice of cake—and I wanted it myself.

**Human Nature.**  
Little Bobby (sobbing)—Mamma, sister is awful mean.  
Mamma—Mamma, Bobby?  
Little Bobby—Yes, she took the biggest slice of cake—and I wanted it myself.

**Human Nature.**  
Little Bobby (sobbing)—Mamma, sister is awful mean.  
Mamma—Mamma, Bobby?  
Little Bobby—Yes, she took the biggest slice of cake—and I wanted it myself.

**Human Nature.**  
Little Bobby (sobbing)—Mamma, sister is awful mean.  
Mamma—Mamma, Bobby?  
Little Bobby—Yes, she took the biggest slice of cake—and I wanted it myself.

**Human Nature.**  
Little Bobby (sobbing)—Mamma, sister is awful mean.  
Mamma—Mamma, Bobby?  
Little Bobby—Yes, she took the biggest slice of cake—and I wanted it myself.

**Human Nature.**  
Little Bobby (sobbing)—Mamma, sister is awful mean.  
Mamma—Mamma, Bobby?  
Little Bobby—Yes, she took the biggest slice of cake—and I wanted it myself.

**Human Nature.**  
Little Bobby (sobbing)—Mamma, sister is awful mean.  
Mamma—Mamma, Bobby?  
Little Bobby—Yes, she took the biggest slice of cake—and I wanted it myself.

## ISMS AND PROGRESS.

THE AMUSING SIDE OF SO CALLED HUMAN WISDOM.

An Ideal From a Bad Source—It Means Wealth For the Few and Ruin For the Million—Problems We Haven't Solved.

[Special Correspondence.]  
It has often been stated by first class authorities on the subject that the majority of books having a permanent value in healthy human growth are only read by a few professional people or students in each generation, while the bulk of the trashy literature is read by millions upon millions. That is the experience of every librarian or observant person along that line. The fact is accepted as self-evident. Besides, our whole blind march through history proves that. And not only that, but the fact is that even in the trashy literature so greedily devoured by the millions, wise or otherwise—even in that literature we can find enough to teach us how to think if we only try to read that trash not simply to pass time, but to derive some instruction from it. Mental inertia has no doubt been one of the great enemies of humanity thus far. Puck has recently expressed that inertia as follows:

"It is a pity that our ancestors left us so many problems which they should have solved; also that we are willing to pass the problems along. There we have a splendid condensation of historical development. Each generation claims as a matter of course to have solved certain problems, but can we prove that it has not evolved one or more problems for each one it may have solved or has any problem been solved at all?"

In the order of science, sound philosophy or even but plain sense we have to grasp the fundamental elements of a given subject before we attempt to solve any problem in connection with it. Take the subject of human growth and therefore that of social growth, and what is the general idea of most of our wise people in relation to social growth? Suggest to them any ism, as they call it—that is, any simple, well defined process with which to commence any social reconstruction—and they don't want to even study that ism, that process. They simply assert its inefficiency without proving it. And they implicitly tell you that social growth is a group of incidentals without any fundamental element about it. Just as well say that the cosmos itself is a group of incidentals forces without the fundamental one of gravitation or that religion is a mass of sentimentalities and abstract dogmas without any concrete fundamental moral law at the root of all sentiment.

And now look at the folly of it. We have thus far abode by a certain ism in what we have called progress. We have always stood by the ism of "legalized banditism" in our social adjustments, or, rather, maladjustments, while pretending that nature or God had left us without any good ism through which to reverse the bad ism on the foundations of which we have raised the fabric of our civilization. The logic of human wisdom has always been some thing subtly amusing—one fundamental process on which to erect a building that shall be shaking forever, giving us piles of trouble through countless centuries and no fundamental process on which to build up a solid social fabric. And yet by the law of opposites one ism implies another ism, as the north implies the south and the east implies the west, as white carries the concept of black, right that of wrong, beauty that of ugliness, order that of disorder, etc.

Take now the word primary, first in the order of time or development. Apply it to progress, which, if it is anything tangible, must take cognizance of those two elements, development and time. And yet who can tell you anything precise about any primary law of progress? We don't want the bother of any such law. Perhaps it would interfere with our precious ism, egotism. Perhaps it would force us to adopt the opposite ism and apply it to the social order and so permeate all our laws with the spirit of altruism. Just the ism we hate and on account of which we refuse to agree on any specific process through which to at least partially suppress some of our great social wrongs. We don't object to sticking to the ism that allows us to get on top of each other. We decidedly object to any ism that would establish equality among us.

And there we are, floating in the ocean of progress without any compass, without any primary law of progress, yet foolishly asserting that we are constantly solving problems when we don't even wish to grasp the basic element of any kind of progress, good or bad, right or wrong. With that childish infatuation peculiar thus far to humanity we assume that the word progress cannot be subject to any classification and must necessarily be right no matter how much wrong it may contain.

"Seek and you shall find; ask and it shall be given unto you." We act as if we had centuries ago found all that we wanted without even asking for it. Yes, we have certainly found that the ism of egotism pays a certain price to some of us, the price of greater wealth than the other fellows may get. But, ladies and gentlemen, have you ever stopped to notice that such an ideal comes to us from the vilest heathens and Pharisees that ever lived? And do you propose to keep on along that line of march even if it takes us not the whole summer, as a certain general said when attacking a certain position, but hundreds of summers? Have you ever counted the cost of such a miserable, idiotic policy? How long shall we prefer wealth for the few, rings for the many, to joy and abundance for all?

JOSE CHOS.

## TRUST REOPENS MILLS

Nonunion Plants at Hyde Park and Wellsville Start Up.

MOVING TO OPEN MORE SHOPS.

Shaffer Says Delay in Strike Order Came From Having to Give Notice to Mills—Could Have Had Peace by Abandoning Three Plants.

Pittsburg, Aug. 6.—In the steel strike situation yesterday two important events occurred and one interesting declaration of policy was made. The events were the opening, full handed, of the sheet steel mills at Wellsville, O., and Hyde Park, Pa., with nonunion men. The Hyde Park mill has been closed for a long time. Its capacity is 7,500 tons a year. It is a mill built by the steel workers themselves and sold by them to the trust. No disorder attended the opening of this mill.

The Wellsville mill has been the scene of battle between the company and the strikers for three weeks, but no serious outbreak had been reported up to last evening. The starting of these plants gives the American Sheet Steel company eight mills now running on three shifts.

President Shaffer took the public into his confidence regarding his intentions as to a general strike. He was asked point blank when he intended to order the much talked of strike and what was causing the delay.

"The order for a general strike will be issued within ten days," he replied. "I shall send out notices tomorrow, and the companies will probably get them on Wednesday."

"And how soon will the men quit work after the ten days have expired?"

"In due time they will be told to quit work. I cannot give the date, but the strike order will issue, and the men will obey."

"We have been delayed by the fact that the Amalgamated association has signed scales for many of the mills that we now intend to close. If you remember, there was a delay in calling out the tin workers. That was due to our having a scale which required us to give them ten days' notice before our men could quit work. We are going to give the other companies with which we have scales the same notice. But for that, I assure you, the order to strike would have been given several days ago, and the men would now be out. The delay has not been in any sense due to our reported doubt as to what the men would do. We have the utmost confidence in their loyalty, and we expect many hundreds of men whom we have not had time to organize to come out with their union fellow workers and join the union."

"Trust Shall Have War."

"Do you consider all peace negotiations at an end?"

"They certainly are at an end, so far as I am concerned. Only today a prominent manufacturer of Pittsburg was to see me and was talking peace. I heard him through and then told him he was talking to the wrong man. I said to him that he would have to go to the men in New York, to whom we had things suddenly changing—one fundamental process on which to erect a building that shall be shaking forever, giving us piles of trouble through countless centuries and no fundamental process on which to build up a solid social fabric. And yet by the law of opposites one ism implies another ism, as the north implies the south and the east implies the west, as white carries the concept of black, right that of wrong, beauty that of ugliness, order that of disorder, etc."

"Take now the word primary, first in the order of time or development. Apply it to progress, which, if it is anything tangible, must take cognizance of those two elements, development and time. And yet who can tell you anything precise about any primary law of progress? We don't want the bother of any such law. Perhaps it would interfere with our precious ism, egotism. Perhaps it would force us to adopt the opposite ism and apply it to the social order and so permeate all our laws with the spirit of altruism. Just the ism we hate and on account of which we refuse to agree on any specific process through which to at least partially suppress some of our great social wrongs. We don't object to sticking to the ism that allows us to get on top of each other. We decidedly object to any ism that would establish equality among us."

And there we are, floating in the ocean of progress without any compass, without any primary law of progress, yet foolishly asserting that we are constantly solving problems when we don't even wish to grasp the basic element of any kind of progress, good or bad, right or wrong. With that childish infatuation peculiar thus far to humanity we assume that the word progress cannot be subject to any classification and must necessarily be right no matter how much wrong it may contain.

"Seek and you shall find; ask and it shall be given unto you." We act as if we had centuries ago found all that we wanted without even asking for it. Yes, we have certainly found that the ism of egotism pays a certain price to some of us, the price of greater wealth than the other fellows may get. But, ladies and gentlemen, have you ever stopped to notice that such an ideal comes to us from the vilest heathens and Pharisees that ever lived? And do you propose to keep on along that line of march even if it takes us not the whole summer, as a certain general said when attacking a certain position, but hundreds of summers? Have you ever counted the cost of such a miserable, idiotic policy? How long shall we prefer wealth for the few, rings for the many, to joy and abundance for all?

JOSE CHOS.

**Peace Hinged on Three Mills.**

There was a report in Pittsburg yesterday that the union was ready to permit the men in the Clark, the Painter & Lindsay and McCutcheon mills to return to work as nonunion men if the trust would take them back. These are the steel hoop mills that were captured by the union after the strike was ordered and the men organized into the Amalgamated association. President Shaffer was asked this question:

"Is the published report true that the Amalgamated association will consent to the men in the three newly organized hoop mills of Pittsburg returning to work if the company will take them back and give them their old employment?"

"The report is not true. We could have had this strike settled if we would have consented to throw these men overboard when we were in New York on Saturday. The proposition was made to let these mills go and take what we had before the strike. They are as much in the union as any other members. For them negotiations were broken off. They are on strike for the scale and unionism, and the Amalgamated association will not take them back."

"The report is not true. We could have had this strike settled if we would have consented to throw these men overboard when we were in New York on Saturday. The proposition was made to let these mills go and take what we had before the strike. They are as much in the union as any other members. For them negotiations were broken off. They are on strike for the scale and unionism, and the Amalgamated association will not take them back."

"The report is not true. We could have had this strike settled if we would have consented to throw these men overboard when we were in New York on Saturday. The proposition was made to let these mills go and take what we had before the strike. They are as much in the union as any other members. For them negotiations were broken off. They are on strike for the scale and unionism, and the Amalgamated association will not take them back."

"The report is not true. We could have had this strike settled if we would have consented to throw these men overboard when we were in New York on Saturday. The proposition was made to let these mills go and take what we had before the strike. They are as much in the union as any other members. For them negotiations were broken off. They are on strike for the scale and unionism, and the Amalgamated association will not take them back."

"The report is not true. We could have had this strike settled if we would have consented to throw these men overboard when we were in New York on Saturday. The proposition was made to let these mills go and take what we had before the strike. They are as much in the union as any other members. For them negotiations were broken off. They are on strike for the scale and unionism, and the Amalgamated association will not take them back."

"The report is not true. We could have had this strike settled if we would have consented to throw these men overboard when we were in New York on Saturday. The proposition was made to let these mills go and take what we had before the strike. They are as much in the union as any other members. For them negotiations were broken off. They are on strike for the scale and unionism, and the Amalgamated association will not take them back."

"The report is not true. We could have had this strike settled if we would have consented to throw these men overboard when we were in New York on Saturday. The proposition was made to let these mills go and take what we had before the strike. They are as much in the union as any other members. For them negotiations were broken off. They are on strike for the scale and unionism, and the Amalgamated association will not take them back."

"The report is not true. We could have had this strike settled if we would have consented to throw these men overboard when we were in New York on Saturday. The proposition was made to let these mills go and take what we had before the strike. They are as much in the union as any other members. For them negotiations were broken off. They are on strike for the scale and unionism, and the Amalgamated association will not take them back."

"The report is not true. We could have had this strike settled if we would have consented to throw these men overboard when we were in New York on Saturday. The proposition was made to let these mills go and take what we had before the strike. They are as much in the union as any other members. For them negotiations were broken off. They are on strike for the scale and unionism, and the Amalgamated association will not take them back."

"The report is not true. We could have had this strike settled if we would have consented to throw these men overboard when we were in New York on Saturday. The proposition was made to let these mills go and take what we had before the strike. They are as much in the union as any other members. For them negotiations were broken off. They are on strike for the scale and unionism, and the Amalgamated association will not take them back."

"The report is not true. We could have had this strike settled if we would have consented to throw these men overboard when we were in New York on Saturday. The proposition was made to let these mills go and take what we had before the strike. They are as much in the union as any other members. For them negotiations were broken off. They are on strike for the scale and unionism, and the Amalgamated association will not take them back."

"The report is not true. We could have had this strike settled if we would have consented to throw these men overboard when we were in New York on Saturday. The proposition was made to let these mills go and take what we had before the strike. They are as much in the union as any other members. For them negotiations were broken off. They are on strike for the scale and unionism, and the Amalgamated association will not take them back."

"The report is not true. We could have had this strike settled if we would have consented to throw these men overboard when we were in New York on Saturday. The proposition was made to let these mills go and take what we had before the strike. They are as much in the union as any other members. For them negotiations were broken off. They are on strike for the scale and unionism, and the Amalgamated association will not take them back."

"The report is not true. We could have had this strike settled if we would have consented to throw these men overboard when we were in New York on Saturday. The proposition was made to let these mills go and take what we had before the strike. They are as much in the union as any other members. For them negotiations were broken off. They are on strike for the scale and unionism, and the Amalgamated association will not take them back."

"The report is not true. We could have had this strike settled if we would have consented to throw these men overboard when we were in New York on Saturday. The proposition was made to let these mills go and take what we had before the strike. They are as much in the union as any other members. For them negotiations were broken off. They are on strike for the scale and unionism, and the Amalgamated association will not take them back."

"The report is not true. We could have had this strike settled if we would have consented to throw these men overboard when we were in New York on Saturday. The proposition was made to let these mills go and take what we had before the strike. They are as much in the union as any other members. For them negotiations were broken off. They are on strike for the scale and unionism, and the Amalgamated association will not take them back."

"The report is not true. We could have had this strike settled if we would have consented to throw these men overboard when we were in New York on Saturday. The proposition was made to let these mills go and take what we had before the strike. They are as much in the union as any other members. For them negotiations were broken off. They are on strike for the scale and unionism, and the Amalgamated association will not take them back."

"The report is not true. We could have had this strike settled if we would have consented to throw these men overboard when we were in New York on Saturday. The proposition was made to let these mills go and take what we had before the strike. They are as much in the union as any other members. For them negotiations were broken off. They are on strike for the scale and unionism, and the Amalgamated association will not take them back."

"The report is not true. We could have had this strike settled if we would have consented to throw these men overboard when we were in New York on Saturday. The proposition was made to let these mills go and take what we had before the strike. They are as much in the union as any other members. For them negotiations were broken off. They are on strike for the scale and unionism, and the Amalgamated association will not take them back."

**Old India Pale Ale**  
**Homestead Ale**  
**AND**  
**Nourishing Stout**  
Are specially brewed and bottled by  
**THE FRANK JONES Brewing Co.**  
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.  
Ask your Dealer for them.  
BOTTLED IN PINTS AND QUARTS  
**The Best Spring Tonic on the Market.**

**Portsmouth Steam Packet Co.**  
SEASON OF 1901.<



Granite State  
Fire Insurance Company  
of Portsmouth, N. H.

Paid-Up Capital, \$200,000.

OFFICERS:  
President, FRANK JONES;  
Vice-President, JOHN W. SANBORN;  
Secretary, ALFRED F. HOWARD;  
Asst. Secretary, JOHN W. EMERY;  
Treasurer, JUSTIN V. HANSCOM;  
Executive Committee, FRANK JONES,  
JOHN W. SANBORN, JUSTIN V.  
HANSCOM, ALBERT WALLACE,  
and E. H. WINCHESTER.

We Are Now Receiving Two  
Cargos of

PORTLAND CEMENT

AND THE  
HOPKINSON CEMENT

The only lot of fresh cement in the city

We have the largest stock  
and constant shipments en-  
sure the newest cements.

J. A. & A. W. WALKER  
137 MARKET ST.

Buy Now!

We just received a new lot  
Buggies of all descriptions, Milk W-  
ons, Steam Laundry Wagons, Store  
Wagons and Sunbaths Carriages.  
also a large line of New and Second-Hand  
Furnaces, Single and Double, Heavy  
and Light, and I will sell them  
at Very Low Prices.  
Just drop around and look them, it  
won't hurt you.

THOMAS McCUE.

Stone Stable, - Fleet Street

ONLY FIRST-CLASS  
Upholstery and Mattress Work

P. A. Robbins, - - - 49 Islington St

Violin, Cornet, Mandolin and Banjo  
Instructors, R. L. Reinwald, Bandmaster  
U. S. Naval Band, 6 Court Street. Reine-  
wald's Naval Orchestra furnishes music for all  
occasions. Chas. E. Hoyt, Prompter.

STANDARD BRAND.  
Newark cement  
400 Barrels of the above Cement Jus-  
Landed.

THIS COMPANY'S CEMENT  
Has been on the market for the past fifty  
years. It has been used on the  
Principal Government and Other  
Public Works.

And has received the commendation of Eng-  
lish Architects and Consumers generally.  
Persons wanting cement should not be  
deceived. Obtain the best.

FOR SALE BY:  
JOHN H. BROUGHTON

An Amber Museum.  
Konigsberg, Prussia, has an amber  
museum valued at 305,000 marks.

Ways of the Jap.  
In Japan the best rooms are at the  
back of the house. The architects begin  
to build with the roof. Keys are inserted  
upside down and turn in instead of out.

The Composer's Work.  
In setting and distributing type a  
composer's hand travels on an average  
11 miles a day.

Cheap Fishing.  
Ireland is the paradise for fishermen  
who are not millionaires. Tickets for  
fishing cost less than half what they do  
in England. Hotel expenses are cheap-  
er. A three weeks' fishing holiday in  
Ireland can be done for about \$10.

THE BOY.  
I wouldn't be a single thing on earth  
Except a boy.  
And it's just an accident of birth  
That I'm a boy.  
And, goodness gracious! When I stop and think  
That I once trembled on the very brink  
Of making my appearance here a girl,  
It fairly makes my ears and eyebrows curl,  
But I'm a boy.  
Just think of all the jolly fun there is  
When you're a boy!  
I tell you, you're just full of business  
When you're a boy.  
There's fires to build in all the vacant lots,  
Go swimming, tie the fellows' clothes in knots;  
The tin cans on the tails of dogs; why, gee,  
The days ain't half as long as they should be  
When you're a boy!  
There's lots of foolish things that make you tired  
When you're a boy;  
There's heaps of growing men that can't be hired  
To like a boy;  
There's work to chop at home and coal to bring,  
And, here, do this, do that, the other thing!  
And, worse than all, there's girls—oh, holy  
smoke!—there's girls!  
Are they a crime, or are they just a joke  
Upon a boy?  
And then there's always somebody to jaw,  
Somebody always laying down the law  
To every boy;  
"Pick up your coat; see where you've put your  
hat;  
Don't stomp the dog; don't tease the poor old cat;  
Don't race around the house;" why, suffering  
Moses!  
The only time you have to practice things like  
these is  
When you're a boy!  
And yet I don't believe I'd change a thing  
For any boy;  
You've got to laugh, to cry, to work, to sing,  
To be a boy.  
With all his thoughtless noise and careless play,  
With all his heartless trials day by day,  
With all his boyish hopes and all his fears,  
I'd like to live on earth a thousand years  
—W. H. Pierce in Chicago Times-Herald.

ED MALLETT'S  
SECRET.  
A Story of Seacoast  
People.

Ed Mallett had been the laziest man  
on the beach ever since he had attained  
his majority, though Zed Mallett,  
his half-cousin once removed, ran him  
a close race. With Zed the trouble  
was a lack of brain power, for Zed  
wouldn't work. He wasn't it incessantly,  
early and late, week in and week out,  
yet he never was beyond what the  
beach called poverty. That meant that  
there were never enough cornmeal and  
pumpkin in his cabin at one time to  
feed to fullness all of the hungry there  
and that always Zed was a dependent  
upon Captain Scott. On the other  
hand, Ed was smart. None could pray  
as he could, none could tell so many  
different things about the doings in  
sea, sky and earth as he, indeed none  
dared try, for Captain Scott had said  
that one prophet in the settlement was  
enough at one time. He could preach,  
too, could Ed, and whenever he did so  
the congregation went home quiet and  
subdued, presumably, much edified.  
And Ed would amble across the fields,  
seeking out gaps in the fences rather  
than climb to his own house under the  
rows of silver poplars that stood half  
way between the cove and the salt  
mill. There he would find his wife en-  
gaged in brushing and cuffing one or  
two of her numerous progeny while the  
vands that were to make his midday  
meal sizzled on the stove.

Ed was never known to do anything  
besides these things but read his Bible  
in the best room, where the sea fans,  
shells and tiny ship models made  
gaily the whitewashed walls. There,  
in carpet slippers and white canvas  
clothes winter or summer, with the  
huge tome open on his knees, he could  
be found any day between "stump and  
sundown."

There Captain Scott found him on  
the winter's day that the bark Breaker  
Day went ashore and rounded him off.  
The captain strode into the room cry-  
ing:

"Ed Mallett, git out o' here, or I'll  
kick ye out. What 'ave I been feedin'  
ye an' that there wife o' your'n for all  
these years? They's a wrack on the  
bar, an' ye're a goin' over with me!"  
Ed obeyed without a dissenting ges-  
ture, the legend says. At all events  
the beachers who heard the dialogue  
for the first time learned how Ed had  
managed to live. It was a revelation  
that wrought sad havoc among them,  
but with a "wrack on the bar" there  
was no time to pause. It will do no  
harm to add, however, that Ed had  
represented to the beachers that he  
had "married money." And this brings  
us to the few incidents of Ed's mar-  
riage that were generally known on  
the beach. They are these:

One day 12 years before the wreck of  
the Breaker Day Ed sailed away in  
Captain Jim's bateau, the Edsie Ann,  
for the Isle of Wight bay with a load  
of shelled corn that he said he was going  
to trade off for "generals" on the main-  
land. He was to be back in two days  
time, but he did not come. It was six  
days before he returned, and when the  
sails of the bateau were sighted from  
Captain Scott's wharf the watchers ob-  
served that there were two forms in  
the stern sheets instead of one.

"By gum, Ah'll bet Ed's gone an' got  
married," cackled young Jimmy Mal-  
lett. No one gainsaid him, preferring  
to wait for facts in so important a mat-  
ter before venturing an opinion.

When the bateau rounded up to the  
wharf, Ed helped a woman out.  
"My wife, Cap'n Jim," he said.  
Captain Scott gave the woman a  
searching look from head to foot and  
then slowly extended his hand. Cap-  
tain Scott would have given majesty  
itself the same treatment. The woman  
had a depth of expression in her eyes  
that proclaimed her not of beach blood  
and was not abashed. She let her  
shapely hand clasp the bony fist of  
the old sea dog for just an instant, and  
in that instant she won him, though

then he betrayed it by neither sign nor  
act.  
The woman was not of the beach  
surely, as every line and contour of her  
figure showed. She was olive-skinned,  
with black hair, and it lay in luxurious  
glossy coils over half of her head. She  
was bosomed like a goddess and had a  
freedom and supple length of limb that  
shamed the narrow chested, ill shaped  
beach women of starved blood and con-  
glomerate lineage.

Captain Jim looked from her to the  
laik, shuffling form of Ed and regis-  
tered a tremendous oath. Then he  
laughed strangely and stumped off to  
the house.  
When Ed took his bride and his bun-  
dles off to his home, Captain Jim sat  
on the top of a sand dune and watched  
the pair through the eyepiece of his big  
marine glass.

In an hour the news of the marriage  
had traveled as far as the life saving  
station, which was at the uttermost  
part of the beach. But did they go to  
see her? Not they. They would have  
died first.

So the beach had a mystery which  
lasted and became greater each day.  
In time it got to be said that Captain  
Jim was in the secret, whatever it was,  
but Captain Jim was never known to  
say more than was absolutely neces-  
sary to any occasion, so no one knew  
more until the day of the wreck of the  
Breaker Day.

Perhaps Mrs. Ed was as much start-  
led as the others were when her hus-  
band obeyed Captain Jim's behest as  
he did, but she said nothing. What she  
did was to toss a shawl over her head  
and follow them across the sand hills  
to the surf where the vessel lay bech-  
eled.

Gathered there were all of the other  
folks, and among them this woman  
passed, one of another race. Once  
when the men were slow in launching  
a fishing boat that they had brought  
from the cove to aid the life savers she  
waded into the surf, bent her strength  
to the boat and sent it cutting out to  
the breakers. In the act the sleeve on  
her right arm split from cuff to shoul-  
der, leaving bare a magnificent arm  
that made the women envious.

The crew of the ship reached the  
shore in safety, the sun broke through  
the clouds, and when the group broke  
up Ed's wife returned to the settle-  
ment in the center of the crowd, and  
Ed went alone, a discovered liar on  
whom the ban of the settlement had al-  
ready been placed.

Ed was not seen again that week by  
any one outside of his own household.  
But before noon of the next day a  
meeting had been called in the church,  
and it was decided to try Ed for living  
a lie all those years. Uncle George  
Mumford was deputed to notify the  
culprit of this fact.

Uncle George delivered his message  
to the wife.

"All right, Mr. Mumford; Ed'll be  
there," she answered simply.  
Now, the beach had never had a  
church trial before, so on the morning  
that was set for Ed's trial the beachers,  
men, women and children, assembled  
at the schoolhouse where it was to be  
held. The little church on the other  
side of the "dreen" was to know the  
presence of the sinful liar no more.  
And it was clear that the culprit had  
been judged.

The hour for the trial was near at  
hand when some of the spectators  
strolled down the path toward Ed's  
house to see him on his way. Present-  
ly the door opened, and Ed appeared.  
And—"Lordy goodness!"—his wife was  
with him. The two strode along side  
by side to the paring of the paths,  
where the group stood, and there the  
woman halted. Ed stopped, too, and  
stood with lowered face, knowing not  
where to turn or what to do, for the  
faces that met his gaze were stern and  
unforgiving. None said a word until  
his wife spoke.

"Go on, Ed," she said, stretching the  
long right arm that the group remem-  
bered was so beautiful toward the  
schoolhouse. "Go on an' face 'em, an'  
yer shame be with ye!"  
Her voice broke, and tears rolled  
down her cheeks. A gust of wind loosed  
the dark coils of her hair, and in an  
instant she was wrapped in it, a wild  
and glorious spectacle to the awed  
group.

"Go on, Ed," they echoed almost ten-  
derly, they knew not why, for in their  
hearts they hated him not so much,  
maybe, because of his lies as because  
he had shamed the woman they loved  
but did not know.

Ed shambled on while the group  
watched his wife hurrying back to her  
home, wiping her tears from her eyes  
with her flowing hair. Then they turn-  
ed and filed slowly and silently toward  
the schoolhouse.

Uncle Tom Mallett, the patriarch,  
was the chosen judge for the trial, and  
when Ed appeared Uncle Tom rose and  
pointed a finger of scorn at him.

"Ed Mallett," he said, his voice crack-  
ling with righteous passion, "ye liar an  
hippercrit, set in that there cheer an  
heer the word ag'in ye."

Ed did his bidding, shamed and trem-  
bling.

"Jimmy Mallett, ye read that there  
commandment 'bout lyin' to this man—  
this cousin o' your'n, an' if ye leave out  
a word 'cause he's yer kin ye'll go with  
him out this heer congregation."

Jim read the commandment from the  
big Bible on the teacher's desk, and at  
every word Ed shivered and groaned.

Every one was moved at this out-  
ward sign of penitence, and from sev-  
eral directions came suspicious smiles  
of sympathy. It was a cue to the  
judge also, for he rose and, pointing  
the finger of scorn at the guilty man  
again, shouted:

"Tremble an' groan, ye mis'able sinner  
an' worm o' the dust, fer ye're rotten in  
yer innards, an' the truth ain't in ye."  
Then he turned to the people.

"This yer man, a kin o' mos' all o' us,  
be a liar. He said that wife o' his'n  
had money, an' she hadn't none. It's

Cap'n Jim his kep' 'em all these mortal  
years 'at he's been married, an' we  
never knowed it. We'll bear the first  
witness, Cap'n Jim, an' we'll swear  
'im."

"No," he said. "Ah reckon nobody  
need do any swearin' fer me. Ah been  
at it all my life, an' by golly, Ah ought  
ter know how by this time, heh?"

There was no response to this chal-  
lenge, and Captain Jim continued:  
"Yaas," drawing unpleasantly  
through his eagle beak; "Ah fed Ed  
Mallett an' his wife an' his chillun, an'  
Ah yarned the money Ah done it with.  
Get anything in yer book ag'in that?"

There's some 'an' said Ah done it fer  
the woman. Ah did that, too, fer the  
woman an' her kids 'cause her husband  
w'n't with a cuss. Ben't that true?  
Ef ye don't know it, ye would 'a'  
known it if ye'd fed the Bible readin'  
loafers ez long ez Ah hev. There's some  
ez said Ah watched the woman  
through my glass one day, an' they  
made it worse fer her fer that. Ah  
did. My eyes ain't got too poor fer  
what's good to see. Ah been here 70  
years. Ah've seen ye all grow up perty  
nigh, an' Ah've fed ye an' kept a roof  
over the heads o' most of ye fer years.  
Ye said harm o' me, though, an' didn't  
ye lie? This man ain't done no more.  
What's in yer book 'bout that? Read  
it! Ye're liars yerselves. He lied be-  
cause he's a liar in his blood, but he  
didn't lie to harm."

"Jim Scott's honest, and he never  
harm'd a man in his life, let alone a  
woman. Ye uns can't say that, fer  
ye've done yer best to harm her an' me,  
an' ye want to judge him."

He thundered that.  
"Where'd ye git the right? Jim  
Scott's clean. He kin look all o' ye in  
the faces an' count on his fingers where  
yer liars an' w'n't that. Tom Mum-  
ford, where's that \$100 ye owe me an'  
ye promised to pay it every year fer 20  
years? Jim Blossum, Zed Mallett,  
George Birch—"

Captain Jim never finished his  
speech, for Uncle Tom and the others  
named rose and cried out:

"Cap'n Jim, ye ain't in the church,  
an' ye ain't any rights here. We be  
the trustees of this church, an' we say  
that Ed Mallett's expelled. Hear it?"  
Captain Jim did not answer, for the  
door burst open just then, and Ed's  
wife, her beautiful hair falling about  
her, passed up the aisle and turned  
upon the people with blazing eyes, and  
they stared at her wonderingly. Then  
she poured out her anger upon them.

"Ye're cowards," she said, includ-  
ing all of them in a sweeping gesture,  
"an' ye would judge my man!"

Her voice broke.  
"I'm only a woman, an' I'm a fool,  
like all of us women. This man's my  
husband, an' he's a liar just as ye say.  
He's sinned, but he sinned against me,  
not you. It don't make no difference  
who I am. I'm not one of you. You  
wouldn't have me because I couldn't  
be so tarrel ugly as you are. Why  
did I marry him? I loved him. He  
had to have somebody to love. He told  
me when he courted me that he was a  
life saver. I was saved from a ship,  
an' I don't know a word of who I am  
or where I came from. I believed him,  
an' I thought he was good an' noble."

"I knowed he'd lied like a fool be-  
fore I'd been here a week. But he's  
only a fool, an' he can't help it any  
more than you can help being the nar-  
row minded, hard hearted people that  
you are. Yet you judges you? Not  
us, but the God that'll judge my man  
too. Leave it to him."

She raised her hand to heaven and  
paused a moment breathless. In the  
interval Captain Jim slapped his leg  
and swore. Then the woman spoke  
again.

"Have I asked you to punish him for  
me?" she asked. "Do I want it?  
Haven't I suffered a lookin' into the  
face of a liar every time I saw my  
husband's eyes? Haven't I? One day  
you said I was a sinner, an' you  
wouldn't look at me. The next day  
you knowed he'd lied, an' you wouldn't  
look at him. I wonder if God might  
want to look at you when the judg-  
ment comes! If there's any judg-  
ment to be done, leave it to him."

"Amen," shouted a woman in a far  
corner, and the trustees, who had stood  
trembling for sheer helplessness, were  
dumfounded.

"Amen," shouted another woman,  
and the trustees sat down. Some one  
started a hymn, and Uncle Tom stamp-  
ed out and over the hills to his home.

While the music swelled Ed sat si-  
lently weeping. It ended, and by a  
common impulse all of them, even  
Captain Jim, fell upon their knees, and  
prayers from a dozen mouths went up  
in unison for Ed, the liar, and then for  
the poor weak sinners who had pre-  
sumed to judge when they had been  
bitten by him to whom they prayed to  
"judge not."

Thus ended the trial of Ed. He never  
was expelled.

What penance he did for his sins  
other than standing the ordeal of his  
trial matters not, but from that day on  
he has worked as other men, and more  
—he has made restitution to his bene-  
factor. So much for the generous  
heart and devious ways of "Captain  
Jim."—New York Sun.

Verdi's Secrecy.  
Verdi observed great secrecy con-  
cerning his operas, even to his business  
associates, and it is said that the first  
intimation his business managers, the  
Riccardi, received of the composition  
of "Falstaff" was a toast offered by  
Bolto, who at supper one night, when  
the publisher and his wife were pres-  
ent, slyly glanced at Verdi and pro-  
posed a health to the "fat knight," at  
which it seemed Verdi and Bolto had  
been working for months.

Bolto beyond question had provided  
Verdi with another libretto, although  
it is understood the composer had not  
done anything of consequence with it,  
the only unpublished compositions he  
left being some short religious pieces.

IT WAS VERY PRETTY  
BUT IT DIDN'T WIN THE OLD MAN  
WHO WAS SUIING FOR DAMAGES.

An Incident Which Shows What a  
Different Impression May Be Made  
by a Thousand Dollar Bill and a  
Thousand One Dollar Bills.

"A professional compromiser who  
understands his business is a most val-  
uable man on the staff of any big rail-  
road," said a New Orleans lawyer,  
apropos of nothing in particular. "It is  
a great art," he continued, "and I had  
the fact impressed on me by something  
rather unusual that happened early in  
my career. I had been in practice only  
a year or so, as I remember, when I  
was engaged by a certain railroad com-  
pany to represent it in a damage suit  
brought by an old fellow who had been  
hurt at a crossing. I got the job be-  
cause the regular attorney and regular  
assistant attorney were out of town on  
bigger affairs, and I threw myself into  
it with unlimited enthusiasm. A little  
investigation convinced me, however,  
that the company didn't have a leg to  
stand on, and neither, for that matter,  
did the claimant, both of 'em having  
been broken above the knee. So I ad-  
vised a compromise and was told to  
settle it if I could for \$1,000."

"That fixed limit discouraged me, be-  
cause the suit had been brought for  
\$20,000, and I knew the opposition  
lawyers had been filling their client  
with rosy hopes, but I thought up a  
scheme that seemed promising. The  
claimant was an ignorant old fellow,  
who had been a laborer for years, and  
I took it for granted that he had never  
had as much as \$100 at any one time  
in his life. 'I'll just hypnotize him,' I  
said to myself, and going to a bank, I  
got a brand new \$1,000 bill. Then I  
hurried off to his boarding house, and  
found him in a dirty little back room  
and made my proposition for settle-  
ment."

"Just as I anticipated, he declined it  
indulgently. 'Very well,' said I, pulling  
out the bill with a studied carelessness.  
'In that case I'll have to return this  
money. But, by the way, I added, did  
you ever happen to see a \$1,000 bill?  
It's quite a handsome bit of paper.' To  
be candid, I was rather awed by the  
thing myself, but to my amazement he  
took it indifferently, glanced at it with  
no apparent interest and handed it  
back. 'It's verra pretty,' he said stolidly,  
and went on smoking his pipe."

"A few days after this discouraging  
experience," the lawyer went on, "Mr.  
Andrews, the claim agent of the line,  
happened to be in town and dropped in  
to inquire about the case. He was a  
veteran in the business, but he always  
impressed me as being a man totally  
destitute of tact, and I never could un-  
derstand how he held his job. He  
checked when he heard my story. 'My  
dear boy,' he said, 'you simply over-  
played yourself. You expected that old  
man to drop dead at the sight of a  
\$1,000 bill. Why, bless your soul, he  
didn't know what it meant! It was be-  
hind the outposts of his imagination.  
He was like you yourself when you  
hear an astronomer talk about ten bil-  
lion miles. The figure conveys no idea  
to your mind. It is too big. But come  
with me,' he added, 'and I'll give you  
an object lesson.'"

"I was surprised and piqued, but I  
went along, and the first thing An-  
drews did was to get \$1,000 in \$1 bills  
at the bank. He cut the slips that held  
them together, stacked them up in a  
loose heap and wrapped them in a  
newspaper. Then he went to the  
boarding house and found the old man  
sitting in his little back room still  
smoking his pipe. He didn't seem to  
have moved since I was there before.  
'Well, Comally,' said the claim agent  
after a few general remarks, 'I've  
brought around that \$1,000 and want  
you to sign a receipt in full.' The old  
man got angry immediately. 'I'll not  
do it,' he yelled. 'I'll take what I sued  
for and not a cent less!' 'You're fool-  
ish,' said Andrews calmly. 'No jury  
will give you over \$1,000, and your  
lawyers will get half of that. You'd  
better do business with me.'"

"He had been holding the package of  
bills on his knee while he was talking,  
and just then he made an awkward  
gesture and knocked it off. He grab-  
bed it at it wildly as it fell and, with one  
swoop, scattered the money all over the  
squalid little room. It covered every-  
thing—floor, chairs, table, bed—and  
some of it even went into the wash-  
bowl. 'Doggone the luck!' he shouted.  
'Here, Comally, lend a hand, will you,  
and help me gather up this stuff.' The  
old man made no reply, but sat speech-  
less and transfixed, while his pipe  
slowly slid out of his mouth and fell  
into his lap. Meanwhile Andrews  
seized a broom and began sweeping up  
the bills like dry leaves. 'Saints pre-  
serve us!' whispered Comally at last,  
still staring stupidly at the litter. 'How  
much is there?' The \$1,000 you don't  
want,' snapped the claim agent and  
kept on sweeping. In ten minutes he  
had collected the money in a big heap  
on the newspaper. 'Well, I guess I'd  
better be going,' he remarked as he  
bundled it up. 'Hold on a bit,' said the  
old man, and before I fully realized  
what had happened Andrews had his  
autograph on the receipt."

"The whole thing had been done so  
rapidly and passed off so much like  
some well rehearsed scene at a play  
that I was simply dumfounded and  
lacked language to express my admi-  
ration. Andrews was very modest about  
it, though, and insisted there was noth-  
ing remarkable in what he had done.  
'When you undertake to spellbind a  
man with money,' he said, 'you must  
use denominations that he can com-  
prehend.'"—New Orleans Times-Demo-  
crat.

ARBITRATION THE THING.

So Says One Who Recognizes Equal  
Rights For Labor and Capital.

Just now, when the country is being  
agitated by the great labor strikes and  
certain lines of business are practically  
paralyzed for the time being, it might  
be well to stop and think for a moment  
toward what end all this is tending and  
the price the country is paying to settle  
these difficulties.

The main thing with the labor people  
is to secure recognition for their or-  
ganizations by capital. They feel that  
unless they can do this their organiza-  
tion has failed to accomplish its end  
and they are still at the mercy of cap-  
ital.

On the other hand, the capitalists  
look upon this demand of labor as  
sentimental and ridiculous. They reason  
that if laborers want to quit work  
when they are receiving good pay and  
steady employment, all because of some  
imagined grievance in the way of pub-  
lic recognition, let them go ahead. Cap-  
ital can stand it if they can.

And so the public has the spectacle  
presented to it of two great classes  
of producers, the tool owners and the  
tool users, at swords' points, and this  
at a time of unexampled prosperity  
and business activity.

The general public is interested in  
this matter more than it cares to own.  
Its business is in turn affected, but it is  
forced to grin and bear it, for there  
seems to be no remedy. Still the pub-  
lic cannot help asking the question now  
and then: "Have capital and labor a  
right to carry on a war which not only  
injures themselves, but damages their  
innocent neighbor as well?" When  
vast combinations of capital can ap-  
propriate a railroad system which cov-  
ers practically the whole country or  
monopolize a single industry or com-  
modity and when in self protection la-  
bor organizes and perfects its organiza-  
tion to the point where a strike will  
extend from New England to Florida,  
when it will eventually be in a posi-  
tion to tie up an entire system or cor-  
poration, then where do the rights of  
the public come in? Are the business in-  
terests of the country to be ruined be-  
cause two sets of individuals think  
they must needs fight? Is the public  
going to stand idly by and see lives  
lost, property ruined and money sacri-  
ficed? And yet this is the price we are  
paying to adjust these matters, when  
they could be settled by simple arbitra-  
tion—could be adjusted by intelligence  
instead of force without the loss of a  
cent. Is it necessary for an intelligent  
people to pay the price which will be  
inevitable unless some action is taken?

The immediate contending parties  
seem to have lost sight of everything  
except what they are pleased to call  
their rights. Labor, it is true, has of-  
fered to arbitrate its differences, but  
capital seems to think it has nothing  
to arbitrate. It thinks that the propos-  
als of labor for shorter hours or a re-  
cognition of its union amount to an un-  
warranted interference with a business  
which capital considers as its own es-  
pecially concern.

Now, in this matter capital will even-  
tually find that it is mistaken. In all  
large enterprises the men employed are  
personally interested. The output of  
these immense corporations is not en-  
tirely the property of the parties who  
own the tools. The workmen employed,  
who use the tools and make the product  
of the corporation possible, have a  
right to their share. If capital, through  
organizing into a trust, is able to ap-  
propriate to itself more of the public  
wealth and dictate the price of labor to  
its employees more effectually, then la-  
bor has a right to organize for self pro-  
tection. If the trust receives recogni-  
tion, then the labor organizations  
should receive it also. And the public  
should see that the differences which  
arise between these parties, labor and  
capital, are properly and promptly ad-  
justed by arbitration.

It is bad enough in all conscience for  
the public to be robbed by exorbitant  
trust prices without having its business  
ruined by the quarrels of these giant  
combinations.—D. J. Merriam.

Women Wage Earners Protected.  
Probably nothing more forcibly en-  
courages the interest that women  
should have in the labor unions than  
the fact of their protection as to wages,  
for it is one of the rules of the unions  
that the women belonging to them and  
doing the same work that does her  
male coworker shall receive the same  
wages. Here in the Atlanta Typograph-  
ical union there are 14 or 15 young  
women who receive the same wages as  
do the men who are similarly em-  
ployed. They are enthusiastic mem-  
bers of the union and probably feel  
that the men of the organization are  
under just a little obligation to them,  
for it was a woman member who first  
brought before the International Typo-  
graphical union the suggestion, which  
afterward became the enforced law,  
that members of this union should  
work only six days out of the week.  
The members on newspapers here  
work eight hours a day, and those doing  
job work extend their time to nine  
hours a day.—Atlanta Constitution.

Will Push Organizing Work.  
The National Brotherhood of Operative  
Potters at its recent convention in  
East Liverpool, O., voted to double the  
fee for brotherhood membership. A  
vigorous campaign of organization is to  
be undertaken in the east and a de-  
fense fund established, so that the ex-  
tra money will be needed. The change  
in the fee has long been advocated.

A proposition to make the first vice  
president a salaried officer was adopt-  
ed. The idea, which was recommended  
by the executive committee, is to give  
this official charge of the east, where  
the brotherhood needs to be strength-  
ened. Trenton will be his headquarters,  
and one of the brotherhood officers will  
be there all the time to promote the in-  
terests of the organization.

POSITIVE PROOF.

Should Convince the Greatest Skeptic  
in Portsmouth.

Because it's evidence in Portsmouth.  
It's from a citizen, perhaps a neigh-  
bor.

Investigation will confirm it.  
Mr. Charles Kennedy of 25 Gates  
street, says:—"A few years ago I was  
laid up with rheumatism for over two  
months, so that I could not get out of  
the house. I never regained my former  
strength and my kidneys are apt to be-  
come sluggish. During the winter I was  
taken with a very lame back, and a  
constant ache made me miserable. I  
was so sore over my kidneys that I could  
hardly pick anything from the floor and  
twinges caught me in the back that  
were excruciating. I went to Phil-  
brick's pharmacy on Congress street for  
Doan's Kidney Pills, after I commenced  
to use them I gradually grew better  
until the lameness and soreness entirely  
disappeared."

For sale by all dealers; price 50 cents.  
Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.,  
sole agents for the U. S.

Remember



# THE HERALD.

(Formerly The Evening Post)  
ESTABLISHED SEPT. 23, 1884.

Published every evening, Sundays and holidays excepted.  
Terms \$4.00 a year, when paid in advance, 50 cents a month, 2 cents per copy, delivered in any part of the city or sent by mail.  
Advertising rates reasonable and made known upon application.

Communications should be addressed  
**HERALD PUBLISHING CO.,**  
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Telephone 21-5.

**F. W. HARTFORD,**  
**B. M. TILTON,**  
Editors and Proprietors.

(Entered at the Portsmouth, N. H., Post Office as second class mail matter.)

## For Portsmouth and Portsmouth's Interests

You want local news! Read the Herald.  
More local news than all other local dailies combined. Try it.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1901.

Blondin is a great pace maker for the detectives.

The news from South America has to be sifted.

National banks multiply under the new law and the depositors of course do the adding.

Was the Sioux Falls serpent planted? And if it were, what was the crop expected to be?

The Biddford Record says: "It seems funny to read about Portsmouth Good Templars holding a picnic. Life ought to be a perpetual picnic for a Good Templar in Portsmouth."

The next time that Peter Peterna, the Boston dago, wants to hire someone to burn his buildings for the insurance, he will make sure that he doesn't try to engage an assistant fire marshal.

"I will let the grass grow up in the streets of Jerome before I will grant the demand for an eight-hour day." Such was the reply of Senator W. A. Clark to the demands of the strikers at his great United Verde mine at Jerome, Arizona. The strikers thought that now is a good time for the grass to sprout and as Mr. Clark is able to stand the racket, there is a prospect that the streets may look like a lawn in the future.

An Oklahoma editor has inaugurated a system that ought to be popular with all concerned. The scheme is a table of rats for publishing things, "not as they seem," as follows, the editor to be the judge of the circumstances in all cases. "For telling the public that a man is a successful citizen when everybody knows he is as lazy as a government mule, \$2.75; referring to a deceased citizen as one who is sincerely mourned by the entire community, and when we know he will be missed by the poker circle, \$108; referring to some gallivanting female as estimable lady, \$5.10; calling an ordinary pulpit pounder an eminent divine, 60 cents; sending a tough slinger to heaven with poetry, \$5.00." None of the subscribers ought to kick at this arrangement, for some of their relatives might have to do a little business with the editor on this plan and it might be worth all that was paid to do a decent job to their memory.

The New York Mail and Express says: Over a million dollars a day on the average is the record for our exports of cotton and its products during the last fiscal year, the total being \$385,405,707, of which \$312,678,443 was for raw cotton, over \$20,000,000 for manufactured goods and the rest for cottonseed oil, meal, etc. This gives cotton a long lead in our list of exports and beats all preceding records in value, though not in quantity. Simultaneous with these official figures appear accounts of the growth of our textile manufacturers, in which cotton takes the lead. The increase in the number of mills in the first half of this year is especially notable in the south, and of the 143 new cotton factories built, 34 were in North Carolina, 29 in Georgia, 26 in South Carolina and 18 in Alabama. This gain was in spite of the interruption of the China trade in cheap cotton goods. It is also a noteworthy fact that while the south is gaining rapidly in the production of the coarser and cheaper goods, the Northern mills are going more and more into the finer grades of manufacture. Here is where New England capital and skill still has an advantage and need not fear competition, so long as Lancashire can draw cotton from the United States and send fabrics to the ends of the earth.

The rain has spoiled lots of fun, the ball game and the garden party arrangements being put on the shelf until a more agreeable day.

## CROP AND CLIMATE SERVICE.

Bulletin of the New England Section of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The following is the United States department of agriculture climate and crop bulletin of the weather bureau, New England section, for the week ending Aug. 6:

The satisfactory condition of crops continues. Late sown grain has been greatly helped by the rain, and will undoubtedly make a fine crop. Fodder in pastures is deficient in some places, and cattle are being fed from the barns, and some have died in the fields. It is reported that the bees are not storing much honey, due to the cold weather early in the season. Grains are in good healthy condition. The rain has helped the late sown grain to a great extent. Haying is practically completed. Vegetables and fruits will be about the same as the average, except apples which give no more promise than formerly. Tobacco is fine, and some cutting will be done next week. What is needed to keep the crops in best condition from now on is plenty of sunshine without diminishing the rainfall.

Oats give promise of a fair yield, and the harvest has begun. Some rust has made its appearance in various districts, and in parts of New Hampshire has injured oats badly. Except in some northern localities where corn is late, it is well advanced and of good color; in warmer districts it is tasseled and some fields are silking. Barley is a fair crop. Buckwheat is a good crop, and has blossomed. Late sown grain has been much helped by the rain of the week.

Haying is done, with the exception of some of the cooler places in New Hampshire and Vermont, where a little more remains yet to be completed. The crop was fully up to the average, and was housed in good condition. The rains have started a second crop, which is indicative of some promise. Pastureage is, in nearly all cases, good. Some cattle have had to be fed from barns, and some have died. Rhode Island and southern Connecticut need the rain to keep grass from drying up.

Apples give no further promise than in previous reports. Early apples may possibly be fair, but winter varieties will be a light crop. Peaches will be a full crop in nearly all districts, but in some of the cooler places the crop will not be up to the average. Pears and plums will be below the average yield. Blueberries are plentiful, although some are drying up. Grapes give good promise. Melons look well, but are somewhat late.

Potatoes are growing strangely; the vines growing rank at the top, but there is nothing in the hill. The crop is better than seemed to be indicated in the middle of July, and in some cases promise well. Rust has been reported as having attacked potatoes in some of the cooler districts. Beans are rusting to some extent. Lima beans are only a fair crop. Pumpkins, squashes and cucumbers are a failure. Green peas are plentiful. Tomatoes are fine. Early cabbage is good. Some onions are abandoned to the weeds, but others are doing well. Green corn is now in the market, and is of very fair quality. Vegetables, as a rule, are in good condition, and promise a satisfactory yield to the farmers.

### TO FIRST FAIR DAY.

The garden party which was to be held at the Haven mansion grounds is to be postponed until the first pleasant day. There are many attractions to this novel garden party. The Zozo band and the Italian String band of Boston are to furnish music. The genuine gypsy fortune teller is to be in camp and many other attractions will be seen there. The first pleasant day at the Haven mansion grounds on Lexington street.

### KITTERY.

Henry Bean went to Lowell this morning for a visit.  
Charles L. Duncan has been granted an original pension of \$6 per month.  
There will be a regular meeting of Whipple lodge of Good Templars at Wentworth hall this evening.  
At Kittery Point, today, occurred the death of William H. Nutter. His age was seventy eight years, six months and twenty-four days. He is survived by several sons.  
The death of Oliver Cottle, an esteemed resident of North Kittery, occurred at his home today, after a short illness, at the age of fifty-eight years. He is survived by a wife, a son and three daughters.

## New Departure

I have a new stock of  
**Wall Papers and Paints**  
Which I can furnish a  
Lowest Price.

**Charles E. Walker,**  
Government St., Kittery, Me.

## MEN AS THEY PASS.

Senator Billy Mason was a schoolmate of Senator W. A. Clark at Bennington, Ia.

Senator T. C. Platt loves cut flowers in his room and is particularly fond of the rich perfume of American Beauty roses.

William Dorsey Jenks, the new governor of Alabama, is a lawyer by profession and has made a fortune by his practice.

Frederick Holbrook, the war governor of Vermont, who is 88 years old and an active man of business, says, "I read a great deal of the poets and imaginative writers, as they help to keep me a young old man."

Frank Rockefeller's cattle ranch in Texas is about 80 miles long and varies from two to four miles in width. Here Mr. Rockefeller spends nearly all his leisure time, and he is then to all appearances a typical cowboy.

The late Baron Faber, the pencil manufacturer, once said of the article that had made him rich, "It has done more execution since it came into use than the sword, while who can enumerate the libels it has written?"

Descendants of Edward Ball of Bradford, Conn., who are blood relations of George Washington, will hold a reunion at Keoka Park, N. M., Aug. 27, 28 and 29. Washington was a cousin of the Virginia branch of the family.

Andrew Carnegie still has \$250,000,000 to give away in public benefactions. Mr. Carnegie himself is authority for this statement, which he made recently at Skibo castle to a member of the New York chamber of commerce committee.

General Fitz-Hugh Lee has decided that the business in which he has determined to engage upon retiring to private life near Richmond, Va., will be "of an industrial character," but beyond this he has refused to make any statement for publication.

Governor Geer of Oregon has again refused the offer of a great number of his admirers to buy him an executive mansion. "I am too poor to accept it," he says. "I am living comfortably in the house I rent, and to buy a fine house for me to furnish would be laying too heavy a burden on my shoulders."

The Marquis of Ripon, who recently celebrated his golden wedding, has been a dairymaid for years. In and about the picturesque town of Ripon, Yorkshire, may be seen milk wagons bearing his former title, "The Most Notable Marquis of Ripon." He also has a milk store in London, where country dairy products are sold.

### THE WHIRL OF FASHION.

Grass linen, especially the patterned fabric, is likely to hold a prominent position among gowns worn until September is past.

Black, plum red, amethyst and golden brown velvets will be in great use for autumn and winter dress trimmings and elegant millinery.

Very elegant patterns of real venetian lace, with colored designs in shadow embroidery introduced among the filmy meshes of the lace, are the height of fashion.

Broad brimmed hats of black neapolitan braid swathed with black point d'esprit and relieved with white orichids and roses are very fashionably worn with black, black and white and all white toilets severely.

The taste for all white gowns extends even to cycling costumes, white mink or English serge models stitched with silk and trimmed with very narrow braid appearing among the latest summer creations from noted French designers.

Vivid scarlet, cream white, old rose, pale turquoise blue and golden brown satin ribbons severally, from three to five inches in width, arranged in choux or medium high loops, are seen upon some of the latest round hats, showing no other additional trimming of flowers or foliage.—New York Post.

### DECISIONS IN LAW.

The Kentucky court of appeals decides to be void as against public policy the assignment by a public officer of his salary in advance of earning it.

A Baltimore court has decided that an owner of property has no right to an injunction restraining the erection of a telephone pole on the sidewalk adjoining his property.

The court in Iowa has held that a statute making it unlawful to add water or any other substance to milk that is intended for sale is constitutional, even if the substances added are not injurious or used with intent to defraud, but are merely for the purpose of preserving the milk.

The wrongful dishonor by a bank of the checks of a trader is held in J. M. James & Co. versus Continental National bank (Tenn.), 51 L. R. A. 235, to raise a conclusive presumption of damages to him, but an action therefor is held not to be an action for slander within the meaning of a statute of limitation.

### POWDER AND BALL.

Within 12 months the greatest naval magazine station in this country, which is in course of construction on Iona island, near Peekskill, will have been completed.

At a recent trial at Portsmouth, England, the gunners managed to fire one projectile of 850 pounds every 24 seconds from a 12 inch 50 ton gun supplied with a new breech mechanism.

Portugal's new compulsory military service calls for three years in the active army, five in the first reserve and seven in the second reserve. First reserve service calls for a month's training every year.

## LABOR IN ENGLAND.

INTERESTING EXTRACTS FROM THE PAGES OF HISTORY.

Legal Control of Trades Unions and of Combinations in Trade.—The Young Industrial Giant of Modern Times.

With slight omissions, the following is an article by Andrew A. Bruce, assistant professor of law in the University of Wisconsin, which appeared in a recent issue of the Chicago Record-Herald:

Prior to the thirteenth or fourteenth century there was practically speaking no labor question in England for the courts or the parliament to grapple with, since a limited industrial development and the institution of slavery had simplified the whole problem.

Personal liberty indeed was a thing unknown to the great masses of the people, and it is a significant fact that even the much vaunted Magna Charta exacted from King John by the insurgent barons at a time when 75 per cent of the inhabitants of England were in a state of practical slavery was worded so as to apply only to "free men."

In 1348 and 1349 the terrible visitation of the black plague spread over England and carried off tens of thousands of the English peasants and laborers, and the survivors, taking advantage of the reduction in their numbers and the consequent scarcity of labor, began everywhere to demand such exorbitant wages that bankruptcy threatened the smaller employers and the larger could operate only at a loss.

The consequence was that the landed proprietors, whose serfs most of these laborers had formerly been and who had but recently adopted the custom of practically liberating such persons by granting to them the use of small parcels of land and the right to substitute yearly payments of money or produce for the personal service owing to their lords, became incensed not only at their own loss of revenue, but at this seeming ingratitude on the part of their former bondmen.

The parliament being made up almost entirely of their own numbers, legislation was in their own hands, and in 1349 the famous statute of laborers was passed. The statute provided that the farm laborers and the members of nearly all the skilled trades then followed in England should not thereafter decline to work for or demand higher rates of wages than those which prevailed in the year immediately preceding the visitation of the black plague and in spite of the constant fluctuations in the price of the commodities which the laborers were compelled to buy and of the rent to be paid by them remained in force until the reign of Elizabeth, when it was repealed, but only to make way for another statute equally oppressive.

This latter statute provided that all persons able to work as laborers or artisans and not having independent means might be compelled to work at agricultural pursuits and gave to the justices of the peace, always members of the landed or employing class, the right to fix the rate of wages and the hours of labor, while the statute passed at about the same time, 1548, made "all conspiracies and covenants of workmen not to make or do their work but at a certain rate or price" illegal. These latter statutes, although re-enacted from time to time and changed in their minor details, remained in force until the beginning of the nineteenth century.

It was the passage of these statutes at so early a time in the history of England—or, rather, the English decisions based thereon—which has led so many of our American judges, reading no doubt the decisions without realizing that there were statutes behind them, to hold that in the eyes of the law all strikes and boycotts must be essentially illegal.

In American the statutes have, with but few exceptions, not regulated the rates of wages, and yet many judges have adopted the rulings and opinions of the English judges. We do, however, have analogous statutes. If it had not been for the interstate commerce and antitrust statutes, both state and national, which make acts in restraint of trade unlawful, we would hardly have the plethora of injunctions leveled against the labor unions with which we are now visited.

Rigorous though the statutes directed against labor may have been, they were not out of accord either with the general judge or legislature made law of England in regard to other callings and trades, but were a part of a general system of law and legislation enacted and enforced by a landed and military aristocracy to which labor and trade alike appeared servile and debased and to the interests of which the prosperity of either class seemed equally detrimental. The story indeed of the legal control of labor in England was, in its earlier stages at any rate, but a chapter in the legal control of trade and industry generally, and was the result of the same political and economic philosophy.

The statute of laborers, which we have seen, originally regulated the rate of wages of the workman, also contained a provision which required food to be sold at reasonable prices, and at least one statute definitely laid down the prices that should prevail for "hens, capons, pullets and geese," while in the year 1552 a statute was enacted which made it a penal offense to forestall—that was, to buy or contract for any merchandise or victuals on their way to a market; to regrate—that was, to buy corn or any dead victuals in any market and to sell it again in such market or within four miles thereof; and to engross—that was, to purchase large quantities of corn or dead victuals for the purpose of resale anywhere.

It is from this term "engross" that our modern term "grocer" is derived.

and there is no doubt, absurd though the thought may seem to some of us, that the original grocer as well as the middleman of all kinds generally was for a long period of time a criminal in England.

Prior to the nineteenth century, indeed, the governing classes of England were, as they are today in the United States, even with its broader suffrage, consumers—that is, soldiers and sailors—professional men and farmers, to whom any increase either in the price of goods or of labor was economically hurtful and in whose eyes, therefore, any attempt of either capital or labor to add to its profits met with disfavor. It was not, therefore, until a new industrial order had been ushered in and the complexion of the English parliament had been changed on the one hand from that of a body of landed proprietors to that of a body of manufacturers and merchants with a world expanding trade before them and on the other until by the extension of the suffrage the workingman had become a political factor in the community that the adverse legislation in England, both in regard to capital and labor, ceased.

When these events took place, which they did, in part at least, by the beginning of the nineteenth century, there was a complete change of front, both on the part of the courts and of parliament. The old laws of restraint were only possible in a country of a limited economic development, and when a broader field of industry and enterprise began to be opened to England, as it is today beginning to be opened to the United States; when a day of big things and of vast mercantile enterprises and of world expanding commerce began to dawn, the restrictions of the past seemed trivial and burdensome. A young industrial giant, indeed, had been born which parliament itself could not fetter.

And yet, fortunately for the laboring man, this giant was born at a time when the humane forces and interests were also developing, when the great masses of men were acquiring a voice and an influence in government and when no political party or judiciary dared or cared to give to capital a freedom which it denied to labor itself. The change was brought about largely by the invention of machinery and the development of the mines of England, but above all by the expansion of her foreign trade and the growing realization of the possibility of an individual and national wealth hitherto undreamed of, if only the factories and the mines could operate and capital could combine unchecked by restraints.

The capitalist indeed was interested not only in the removal of the restrictions on capital itself and the abolition of the old trade guilds, but also even in the repeal of the statutes which regulated the rates of wages. The old trade guilds, which by royal charters had in certain trades and industries been given exclusive privileges and a freedom and exemption from the laws generally restraining labor, were abolished at the instigation of the capitalists because the capitalist desired to work his laborers for as many hours a day as he pleased in times of business activity, which the rules of the guilds forbade, and also because he desired to be able to become a manufacturer and a master of industry by virtue of the possession of capital alone and not, as required by the guilds, as the result of a promotion to that rank from those of apprentices and journeymen. While the statutes regulating rates of wages were abolished, it was largely because of the necessity for the manufacturer to quickly hire large numbers of men in times of business pressure, which could only be done by the offer of larger wages than those paid them by other employers.

The law, then, as administered by the courts in England today, is practically this—that fraud and misrepresentation, intimidation and physical obstruction or molestation or the intentional procurement of a violation of contractual rights are unlawful, both on the part of the capitalist and of the laborer, but that to pursue to the bitter end a war of competition waged in the interest of one's own trade and with that end alone in view is not unlawful so as to be the subject of indictment or action for damages, although such an act or plan of action may be considered in restraint of trade in such a sense as to be void and incapable of enforcement by the courts as between the immediate parties to it.

So such an extent, indeed, have the courts gone that in a recent case a combination of shipowners for the purpose of controlling the entire tea trade of Canton and of the ports on the Hongkong river by means of the adoption of a uniform rate of charges, the boycotting of all competitors and by refusing to do business with persons dealing with such competitors, as well as by a temporary reduction of rates, for the sole purpose of driving competitors out of business, was held not to be illegal or a violation of the personal rights of such competitors so as to entitle them to an action for the damages sustained by him from the combination nor to be the subject of a criminal prosecution, although the judges generally expressed the opinion that such an agreement was so opposed to public policy that the courts would not enforce it as between the parties thereto.

The same analogy was also followed in the case of a combination of laboring men in an action brought by two discharged workmen against the walking delegate of a union of iron workers, who had threatened the employers of the plaintiffs that the members of the union would leave the employment of the company unless such persons were discharged, the court holding that there had been no violation of any legal rights of the plaintiffs, the object of the defendants and of the union which they represented being the betterment and the furtherance of the interests of the class to which they belonged.

## PORTSMOUTH'S SECRET AND SOCIAL SOCIETIES.

WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET.

A Guide for Visitors and Members.

OAK CASTLE, NO. 4, K. O. R.

Meets at Hall, Petros Block, High St., Second and Fourth Wednesdays of each month.

Officers—Charles E. Oliver, P. C.; Willis B. Mathes, N. C.; Robert M. Herick, V. C.; Frank E. Abbott, H. P.; William H. Hampshire, V. H.; Fred Gardner, K. of E.; Charles W. Hancock, C. of E.; Samuel E. Gardner, M. of R.; George P. Knight, S. H.

PORTSMOUTH COUNCIL, NO. 3, O. U. A.

Meets at Hall, Franklin Block, First and Third Thursdays of each month.

Officers—Harry Hersum, C.; William P. Gardner, V. C.; Edward E. Voudy, S. E.; George D. Richardson, J. E.; Frank Pike, R. S.; Frank C. Langley, F. S.; J. W. Marden, T.; Willis Brooks and; Arthur Farham, E.

OSGOOD LODGE, NO. 48, I. O. O. F.

Meets in Odd Fellows Hall every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Officers—Albert G. Stimpson, N. G.; Frederick B. Higgins, V. G.; Howard Anderson, Sec.; Edwin B. Prime, Treas.; Albert C. Plumer, Fin. Sec.

The Degree Ring will be displayed when degrees are to be conferred. Watch for it. All brother Odd Fellows not members of the Lodge are cordially invited to attend the Lodge meetings and are assured a cordial greeting.

PORTSMOUTH LODGE, NO. 97, B. P. O. E.

Meets at Hall, Daniel St., Second and Fourth Tuesdays of each month, except Second Tuesday of June, July and August, and Fourth Tuesday of September.

Officers—True W. Priest, E. R. H. B. Dow, T.; I. R. Davis, S.

## A Whisky Train.

The various jobbing houses in the east are now prepared to fill orders for the Famous Fine Old

## KY. TAYLOR WHISKY.

The largest shipment of Whisky in cases in the history of the Wine and Spirit trade has just arrived in Boston from the distillers, W. H. TAYLOR, Louisville, Ky. The shipment consisted of four carloads, a small train of the Fine Old KY. TAYLOR WHISKY, containing 2325 cases, and an advance car containing 150 cases, a total of 2375 cases, for May orders and were distributed as follows:

W. F. Connor Co., Boston, 500 cases	C. L. Richardson & Co., Boston, 400 cases
Conway & Co., Boston, 300 "	John Lyons & Co., " 100 "
Carter, Carter & Meigs, " 100 "	Eastern Drug Co., " 100 "
M. J. Connelley Co., " 100 "	J. R. Magallon & Co., " 100 "
H. Swartz & Co., " 100 "	Miscellaneous, New England, 575 "

R. M. Hirschfield, 31 Dorset St., Boston, New England Agent.  
Trade and Families Supplied by the Globe Grocery Company.

### SUDDEN DEATH AT RYE.

H. E. Bowers of Brookline Passes Away at Farragut House.

H. E. Bowers of Brookline, for many years a prominent insurance man in New York, died at the Farragut house, Monday night, of heart failure. Mr. Bowers began to fail Sunday morning, and his physician, Dr. E. M. Libby, of Boston, was summoned, and was with Mr. Bowers when he died.

The body was prepared for funeral services and burial by Mr. Oliver W. Ham of this city.

### Keep Your Bowels Strong.

Constipation or diarrhoea when your bowels are out of order. Cascarets Candy Cathartic will make them act naturally. Genuine tablets stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. All druggists, 1c.

### A Changing Church.

There is a church in Charing Cross road, London, which has had strange vicarstudies. Its first occupants were Greeks, under Charles II, then Huguenots till 1822, afterward Calvinistic Methodist till 1849, now Episcopalians.

### Two Years.

The Mohammedan year begins in July, that of the Persian on Aug. 11.

### Keeping Flowers.

Flowers which are kept in water in which a little saltwater has been dissolved will remain fresh for a couple of weeks.

### A Tough Germ.

The typhoid bacillus frozen in ice has been found alive after 102 days.

### The Turkey.

The turkey was first discovered in America and brought to England in the early part of the sixteenth century. Since then it has been acclimatized in nearly all parts of the world.

### Rich in Minerals.

Tasmania, in proportion to its area, is the richest of Australasian colonies in mineral wealth.

### Candy Boxes.

Candy makers say that the most profitable part of their trade is in fancy candies, put up in ornamental boxes, the box frequently cutting more figure in the purchase than the goods.

### Date Palms.

As many as 4,000 dates have been gathered from a single palm.

### Spiky Hair.

Spiky hair is found more frequently in men than women. One cause is the hair being cut too close to the scalp. There is little to be done beyond brushing and endeavoring to bring the rebellious growth beneath some more tractable part of the hair.

### Best Shampoo.

A shampoo that is recommended for dandruff is made by mixing together the yolk of one egg, a pint of hot rain-water and an ounce of spirit of rosemary. The mixture should be thoroughly beaten up and used warm, being well rubbed into the skin of the head. Afterward rinse the head thoroughly in several waters.

### English Women Workers.

The total number of women over 15 years old employed in the factories and workshops of the British Islands is about 500,000.

## Professional Cards.

**W. O. JUNKINS, M. D.,**

Residence, 28 State St.  
Office, 26 Congress St.  
Portsmouth, N. H.  
OFFICE HOURS: 1 A. M. to 7 P. M.  
7:30 to 10 Evenings

**C. D. HINMAN, D. D. S.**

DENTAL ROOMS, 16 MARKET SQUARE.  
Portsmouth, N. H.

**F. S. TOWLE, M. D.**

84 State Street, Portsmouth, N. H.  
Office Hours:  
Until 9 A. M. 7:10 P. M.

## Get Estimates

FROM THE  
HERALD ON

## JOB PRINTING.

For neat and attractive  
Printing there is no better  
place.

## The Famous HOTEL WHITTIER,

Open the Entire Year.  
Favorite stopping place for  
Portsmouth people.

If you are on a pleasure drive you cannot fail to enjoy a meal at Whittier's.

**OTIS WHITTIER, Proprietor**

## CUTLER'S SEA VIEW, HAMPTON BEACH,

Where you get the famous  
**FISH DINNERS.**

Most beautifully situated hotel on the coast. Parties catered to.

**JOHN CUTLER, Proprietor**

## DON'T TOBACCO SPIT

You can be cured of any form of tobacco using "DON'T." Your life may be saved, made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor by taking "DON'T," that makes weak men strong. Many cures in ten days. Over 500,000 cured. All druggists. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and advice FREE. Address: STELLINGMA CO., Chicago or New York.



EASTERN DIVISION

Summer Arrangement, In Effect June 24.

**Trains Leave Portsmouth**  
 For Boston, 3:50, 7:30, 8:15, 10:55, 11:05 a. m., 1:35, 2:21, 3:05, 6:00, 8:35, 7:23 p. m., Sunday, 3:50, 6:00 a. m., 2:21, 5:00 p. m.  
 For Portland, 7:35, 9:55, 10:45 a. m., 2:45, 8:50, 11:20 p. m., Sunday, 8:30, 10:45 a. m., 8:50, 11:20 p. m.  
 For Wells Beach, 7:35, 9:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:22 p. m., Sunday, 5:40 a. m.  
 For Old Orchard and Portland, 7:35, 9:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:22 p. m., Sunday, 8:30, 10:45 a. m.  
 For North Conway, 9:55, 11:16 a. m., 3:00 p. m.  
 For Somersworth, 4:50, 7:35, 9:45, 9:55, 11:16 a. m., 2:40, 3:50, 5:22, 5:30 p. m., Sunday, 8:30 a. m., 1:30, 5:00 p. m.  
 For Rochester, 9:45, 9:55, 11:16 a. m., 2:40, 3:00, 5:22, 5:30 p. m., Sunday, 6:00 p. m.  
 For Dover, 4:50, 7:35, 9:45 a. m., 12:25, 2:40, 5:22, 8:52 p. m., Sunday, 8:30, 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 5:00, 8:52 p. m.  
 For North Hampton and Hampton, 7:30, 7:35, 9:15, 11:05 a. m., 1:38, 2:21, 5:00 p. m., Sunday, 8:00 a. m., 2:21, 5:00, 6:35 p. m.  
**Trains for Portsmouth**  
 Leave Boston, 6:00, 7:30, 9:00, 9:40, 10:10, a. m., 12:30, 1:30, 3:15, 5:30, 4:45, 7:00, 9:45 p. m., Sunday, 4:30, 8:20, 9:00 a. m., 6:40, 7:00, 9:45 p. m.  
 Leave Portland, 2:00, 9:00 a. m., 12:45, 1:40, 6:00 p. m., Sunday, 2:00 a. m., 12:45 p. m.  
 Leave North Conway, 7:25, 10:40 a. m., 3:15 p. m.  
 Leave Rochester, 7:19, 9:47 a. m., 12:49, 5:30 p. m., Sunday, 7:00 a. m.  
 Leave Somersworth, 6:35, 7:32, 10:00 a. m., 10:52, 5:44 p. m., Sunday, 12:30, 4:12, 5:55 p. m.  
 Leave Dover, 6:55, 8:10, 10:24 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 6:30, 9:20 p. m., Sunday, 7:30 a. m., 12:45, 4:25, 9:20 p. m.  
 Leave Hampton, 7:56, 9:22, 11:58 a. m., 2:13, 4:26, 4:59, 6:16 p. m., Sunday, 6:26, 10:08 a. m., 8:09 p. m.  
 Leave North Hampton, 8:02, 9:28, 12:04 a. m., 2:19, 4:31, 5:05, 6:21 p. m., Sunday, 6:30, 10:12 a. m., 8:15 p. m.  
 Leave Greenland, 8:08, 9:36 a. m., 12:10, 2:25, 5:11, 6:27 p. m., Sunday, 6:36, 10:18 a. m., 8:20 p. m.

SOUTHERN DIVISION

PORTSMOUTH BRANCH

Trains leave the following stations for Manchester, Concord and intermediate stations:  
 Portsmouth, 7:32 8:30 a. m.; 12:45, 5:26 p. m., Sunday 5:20 p. m.  
 Greenland Village, 7:40, 8:39 a. m.; 12:54, 5:38 p. m., Sunday 5:29 p. m.  
 Rockingham Junction, 7:52, 9:07 a. m.; 1:07, 5:58 p. m., Sunday 5:52 p. m.  
 Epping, 7:56, 9:22 a. m.; 1:21, 6:14 p. m., Sunday, 5:58 p. m.  
 Raymond, 7:57, 9:32 a. m.; 1:32, 6:25 p. m., Sunday, 5:58 p. m.  
 Returning leave  
 Concord, 7:45, 10:25 a. m.; 12:50, 3:30 p. m., Sunday, 7:25 a. m.  
 Manchester, 8:30, 11:10 a. m.; 3:20, 4:20 p. m., Sunday, 5:48 a. m.  
 Raymond, 9:10, 11:48 a. m.; 3:56, 5:02 p. m., Sunday, 5:55 a. m.  
 Epping, 9:22 a. m.; 12:00 p. m.; 4:08, 5:15 p. m., Sunday 9:07 a. m.  
 Rockingham Junction, 9:47 a. m., 12:17, 4:24, 5:55 p. m., Sunday, 9:27 a. m.  
 Greenland Village, 10:01 a. m., 12:29, 4:38, 5:48 p. m., Sunday, 9:41 a. m.  
 Trains connect at Rockingham Junction for Exeter, Baverhill, Lawrence and Boston. Trains connect at Manchester and Concord for Plymouth, Woodville, Lancaster, St. Johnsbury, Newport, Vt., Montreal and the west.  
 \* North Hampton only.  
 † Monday only July 8—Sept. 2 inc.  
 ‡ Sunday only July 7—Sept. 1 inc.  
 § Saturday only July 6—Aug. 31 inc.

York Harbor & Beach R. R.

Leave Portsmouth, 7:50, 11:20 a. m., 12:45, 3:07, 4:55, 6:45 p. m.  
 Leave York Harbor, 6:45, 9:50 am, 12:10, 1:25, 4:10, 5:50 p. m.  
 D. J. FLANDERS, G. T. & P. A.

U. S. NAVY FERRY LAUNCH NO. 132.

GOVERNMENT BOAT, FOR GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

Leaves Navy Yard—8:30, 8:40, 9:15, 10:00, 10:30, 11:45 a. m., 1:35, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:45 p. m., Sundays, 10:00, 10:15 a. m., 12:15, 12:35 p. m., Holidays, 9:00, 10:30, 11:30 a. m.  
 Leaves Portsmouth—8:30, 8:50, 9:20, 10:15, 11:00 a. m., 12:15, 1:45, 2:15, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 10:07, a. m., 12:05, 12:25, 12:45 p. m., Holidays, 10:00, 11:00 a. m., 12:00 m.  
 \* Wednesdays and Saturdays.

**SEMI-WEEKLY**  
 Ideal Tourist Route.  
 Direct steamer all day by water, through the Sound by day-light.  
**\$3.00**  
 Including berth in 8-steroom.

**TAKE THE**  
**Joy Line**  
 to New York  
 Leave New York Pier 31, E. River 5 P.M.

**DAILY**  
 Except Sunday VIA PROVIDENCE  
 Leave New York Pier 31, E. River 3:42 P.M.  
 South Station  
**\$2.00**

**Lowest Rates Out of Boston.**  
 Tickets and information at: Watling St., Boston. H. W. TILTON, Pass. Agt.

VENEZUELA'S REVOLT.

President Castro Takes High Handed Action.

HE SUSPENDS PERSONAL RIGHTS.

**Is Accused of Fomenting Trouble With Other South American Republics in Order to Make His Position at Home More Secure.**  
 New York, Aug. 6.—The Herald prints the following belated dispatch from Caracas:  
 "A formidable insurrection, if we are to believe the government itself, has just broken out against the dictatorship of General Castro. The movement, which was inaugurated on the frontier of Tachira on the night of July 25, is headed by Dr. Rangel Garbarras, who was president of congress when Dr. Rojas Paul was president of the republic, then Venezuelan minister to Spain and later president of the state of Los Andes.  
 "Dr. Garbarras is a physician well known and highly respected. He had been making preparations for this insurrection for more than three months on the frontiers of Colombia, and on the night of July 25 with 5,000 men occupied a position between San Antonio and Urena, towns on the frontier of Colombia. His men are all well armed.  
 "At the news of this new insurrection, which had been foreseen owing to President Castro's arbitrary manner of governing, the whole country is rejoicing and if faith is to be placed in the commercial reports is on the point of rising.  
 "The government has sent 10,000 troops against General Garbarras, who is invoking the name of 'El Mocho,' the famous General Hernandez—that is to say, this insurrection is the revival of nationalism.  
 Not Colombian.  
 "The government is trying to make the public believe that the movement is an invasion of Venezuela by Colombia. This is not the case, but if it were it would be regarded by the people as a just recompense of General Castro's hostile policy against Colombia, especially when it is remembered that only a few weeks ago General Uribe-Urbe, chief of the Colombian revolution, was transported from Caracas to Maracibo on the Venezuelan warship Zumbador. This fact alone will throw a deal of light on the condition of affairs.  
 "The official announcement of the revolution is made by General Castro in a proclamation issued on July 26, in which he says:  
 "The sacred territory of the fatherland has been invaded by an army of Colombians commanded by the traitor Carlos Rangel Garbarras, and they have entered by Urena and San Antonio.  
 "In announcing this uprising, which affects the honor and peace of the republic, I fulfill my duty as the man primarily responsible for the fate of Venezuela and inform you that all necessary measures have been already taken to repel this grave attempt.  
 Personal Rights Suspended.  
 "In order, therefore, to facilitate the exercise of my discretionary authority as commander in chief of the Venezuelan army and at the same time to enable me to fulfill my duties as president of the republic the national executive has made use of the power conferred on it by the national constitution and has suspended those personal guarantees the exercise of which may be incompatible with the defense of the public order.  
 "At the same time I have ordered 10,000 troops of the army of the west to march immediately to San Cristobal to support the authority of the president of the state of Tachira and to cause the sovereignty and integrity of the national territory to be respected.  
 "The government and the army are both prepared, and in informing you of this I swear by both and in the name of the republic that all our duties shall be performed.  
 "Compatriots, I therefore ask and demand in the name of Venezuela that these solemn moments be decided upon by all her sons who, like Rangel Garbarras, twitters to the country and who have right notions of honor and duty.  
 "Dr. Garbarras has issued a manifesto declaring that it is the purpose of the government to deprive the people of Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela of their existence as independent nations. He calls upon Venezuela to join him in protesting against this conspiracy."  
 Revolutionists Hear of Victory.  
 A Diaz Guerra, representative of the Colombian revolutionary party in this city, received yesterday by the Red D line steamer Philadelphia, from La Guayra, letters and other messages containing the information that the revolution in Colombia is far from being suppressed.  
 The letters state that General Ardila, who advanced from the Atlantic side, is now in possession of the city of Ocaña. In the department of Santander; that General Benjamin Herrera, on the Pacific, is now operating in the department of Cauca; that General A. Castillo and General Odomiro Castillo have joined their forces and are in El Valle, in Magdalena, and that General Marin has fought an important battle in Jirardot, in the department of Cundinamarca, less than 100 miles from the capital.  
 Treasure of Ancient Kings Found.  
 City of Mexico, Aug. 6.—The official journal of the state of Jalisco says that a Mexican, residing in the Quico district of the republic of Guatemala has had the good fortune to discover there a portion of the treasure of the ancient kings of Qucho. One of the articles found is a crown believed to be valued at \$500,000. Jewels, idols and many other objects in gold and silver were also found.

AGUINALDO'S SUCCESSORS.

Issues Proclamation to Natives Urging Them to Continue Campaign.

**Munila, Aug. 6.—Miguel Malvar, who has been recognized as the successor of Aguinaldo by the Filipino junta in Hongkong, has issued a proclamation, dated on July 26, copies of which have arrived here, giving assurances to the natives of the continuation of an active campaign and expressing hope for its successful issue and asking them to continue to hold out against the Americans.**  
 The proclamation, of which 50,000 copies have been printed, purports to emanate from Bantanga. It is a characteristic insurgent document, charging the Americans with all sorts of atrocities. It recounts the losses of guns and ammunition and the death of four distinguished American officers on July 10, all of which, it says, the authorities concealed. The proclamation threatens General Calles with death for treachery and warns all Filipinos who surrender that they never will be able to live outside the American lines. Malvar claims he has sufficient arms and supplies to continue the fighting indefinitely.  
 The American officials believe the proclamation was really written by Aguinaldo, the former representative of Aguinaldo in Europe, in Hongkong and that he probably never has seen Malvar. Strong efforts are being made by the police to prevent the distribution of the proclamation.

The San Francisco Dock Strike.

San Francisco, Aug. 6.—The outlook for an amicable settlement of the dock strike has considerably diminished, and the indications are that the contest will be a protracted one. The efforts of Mayor Phelan to bring about an understanding between the opposing interests have failed, and he has been reluctantly compelled to abandon, temporarily at least, his position as mediator.  
 An ultimatum was expected from the employers yesterday, but it was not forthcoming. The mayor states that he believes the negotiations have resulted in giving both sides a better understanding of their respective demands. The labor leaders take the position that the refusal of the employers to treat with the unions renders a compromise impossible.

New State Reformatory Opened.

Railway, N. J., Aug. 6.—The new state reformatory at Rahway, N. J., was formally opened, with everything in readiness for the reception of prisoners, and a number are expected in a few days. Two are awaiting transportation at Paterson, and others have been sentenced in other counties. It will probably be several months before the full complement is received. The buildings are still in an unfinished state. Warden Joseph P. Hogg is in charge. The institution has accommodations for 250 prisoners and is designed for the reformation of first offenders and short term prisoners between the ages of 16 and 30.

Colville's Guard Attacked.

Pretoira, Aug. 6.—Captain O'Maherty of the bodyguard was killed by a shell from a pom-pom at Greylingstad while defending General Colville's rear guard from the Boers, who in considerable numbers harassed the British during the march. The burghers used their pom-pom on the blockhouses, but without effect. Finally they attempted to cross the railways and were fired upon by the blockhouses from two sides and punished severely. A number of Boers were taken prisoners, and their commander was severely wounded.

Kramer Defeats Taylor.

Hartford, Aug. 6.—Kramer defeated Major Taylor in the race at the Hartford Velodrome track before 4,500 people. In the third heat Fisher and Kimble nearly had the champion blanketed, but he broke through and beat Fisher out. In the final heat Taylor was unable to get the pole, and he was a full length behind at the finish. Kramer now stands 26 points and Taylor 22 in the National Cycling association competition.

Bank President Arrested.

Huntington, Ind., Aug. 6.—The private bank in Andrews, this county, has been closed, and the president is under arrest, charged with forgery to the amount of \$12,000. The alleged forged names were used on security paper furnished by the Capital National bank of Indianapolis. When arrested, the banker attempted to commit suicide.

Postoffice Advanced.

Washington, Aug. 6.—The following fourth class postoffices will be advanced to the third class, giving them presidential rank, on Oct. 1:—National City and Arroyo Grande, Cal.; Southfork and Red Lion, Pa.; Culver, Ind.; Barksboro, Ky.; Housatonic, Mass.; Okarche, O. T.; Warrand, Ind.; Huntington, Mass.; Fayette, Miss.

Railway Mail Clerk Arrested.

Kingston, N. Y., Aug. 6.—William A. Gasheer, a railway mail clerk for over 30 years, was arrested by Postoffice Inspectors James and Jacobs, charged with robbing mails. He was taken to New York for arraignment before Commissioner Shields.

Carnegie Library For Montreal.

Montreal, Aug. 6.—Andrew Carnegie has offered Montreal \$150,000 for a library, provided the city will contribute a site and spend \$15,000 yearly in maintenance. Mayor Prefontaine will bring the matter before the council.

Speaker Henderson in Berlin.

Berlin, Aug. 6.—David B. Henderson, speaker of the United States house of representatives, and Representative Frederick H. Gillett of Massachusetts are in Berlin.

Weather Forecast.

Rain; fresh east to northeast winds.

EXPLOSION KILLS MANY

Five Buildings In Philadelphia Totally Wrecked.

AT LEAST SIX PERSONS DEAD.

**List of Victims May Be Much Larger Than This—Between Forty and Fifty Badly Hurt—Gasoline the Cause of the Disaster.**  
 Philadelphia, Aug. 6.—A gasoline tank in a small grocery store in Tenth street, above Locust street, exploded just before 10 o'clock last night, and five stores and residences were wrecked.  
 At least half a dozen persons were killed, and between 40 and 50 are known to be injured, some seriously. The list of dead may prove much larger.  
 The ruins of the buildings were in flames a few minutes after the explosion, and intense excitement prevailed.  
 The bodies of a colored man and a colored woman had been removed from the debris up to midnight. They have not been identified.  
 Twenty of the injured were taken in ambulances to the Jefferson hospital and as many more to the Presbyterian hospital.  
 The section in which the disaster occurred is occupied mainly by colored persons, and nearly all of the killed and injured are negroes.  
 There were six buildings in the row, numbered from 1,008 to 1,016 Locust street. With the explosion of 10:53 the front walls of the buildings were blown outward into the street, while the floors and the roofs were blown upward and fell straight to the ground.  
 Almost every building in a radius of two blocks about the scene of the explosion had windows shattered and was otherwise damaged. Every building on the opposite side of Locust street was more or less wrecked, but none fell.  
 A terrible cry went up from the ruins the moment the explosion occurred. Women, children and men could be seen crawling from the debris, while the cries of others were heard in the wreckage. From all the surrounding buildings injured persons ran out, and many fell in the street unconscious.  
 Fire Breaks Out.  
 To add to the horror fire broke out in the debris the moment it settled to the ground, and in less than five minutes the great pile was burning fiercely from end to end.  
 A general alarm was turned in for fire apparatus and ambulances, and the work of rescue was begun by those in the neighborhood who were not injured. Here and there a person was dragged from the ruins before the fire could reach the victim, several lives being saved by this prompt work.  
 When the firemen reached the scene, the flames had gained great headway and were lighting the buildings across the street. The fire, however, was soon under control and with the exception of a small blaze here and there was extinguished in a few minutes.  
 The work of digging away the ruins was then begun in earnest. Near the edge of the debris several colored men were taken out and sent to the hospital.  
 While the firemen and policemen were digging into the debris and hauling away heavy timbers in several sections of the wreckage cries were heard coming from the cellar of Mountain's grocery store. Fifty men with rope and tackle pulled away the roofing and flooring which had fallen in a massed heap. From the bottom of the pile doubled up were taken a man and a woman. The man was able to speak, but the woman was apparently dead.  
 While the work of rescue was going on in the wrecked block hospital attendants and others made a search of all the damaged houses on the opposite side of the street, and almost a score of persons were taken to hospitals from these places.  
 Two hundred men are now at work clearing away the wreckage.  
 Steamer Vera Goes to Pieces.  
 St. John's, N. F., Aug. 6.—The Norwegian steamer Vera, which struck on the rocks near Renewes Friday night last, has broken apart forward of her engines. Her hull is now in two pieces and her bottom destroyed by the rocks. The vessel is listed considerably. All her movable gear has been landed into two schooners which were dispatched from here. The weather continues fine. Salvage operations on the steamship Axis, which went on the rocks nine miles west of Cape Race about the same time, have been resumed.

Chinamen to Discard Cues.

San Francisco, Aug. 6.—The cue, heretofore closest to the hearts and heads of the Chinese, is soon to disappear. The march of civilization and the Chinese Reform association have accomplished this, for from China an edict has just come from the association that the cues must be dispensed with. Local Chinese who belong to the reformers have been told to cut off their cues and adopt the European style of dress. The Chinese consul general, Ho Yow, looks with disfavor upon the innovation.

Anchor Line Strike Off.

Buffalo, Aug. 6.—At a late hour last night the Anchor line strike, which has been in force at Erie for some time and which during the last few days has threatened to involve Buffalo commerce to a serious extent, was declared off.

Jenalousy Causes Double Tragedy.

Chicago, Aug. 6.—Inmately jealous of his wife, William Schultz, a carpenter, stabbed her to death and then killed himself with a revolver. The two dead bodies were found by Schultz's daughters.

PAPER COLLECTORS.

Odd and Interesting Fads—Some of the Curiosities in Existence.

An odd but pleasant fad is collecting paper—not the printed page, but the raw material. There is almost no limit to the collections which can be made. Besides those employed in writing, printing, engraving, chromolithographing and the like are the types used for wrapping, wall papering, binding and magazine covering. There are paper mills in every civilized country and in such semicivilized ones as Korea, China, Burma, Siam, India and even Egypt. Hundreds of methods are employed, and the list of crude materials is exceedingly long. It includes paper, cotton, linen, cotton and linen rags, hemp, wood pulp, wood flour, straw, corn husks and stalks, bamboo and many numerous other vegetable fibers.  
 The most durable paper is made by a guild near Naukuin, in China, which supplies the government of that empire with the leaves for its official documents. This paper is made from young bamboo tips. It is soft, pliable, takes ink well and seems indestructible. There are samples in collections which are over 1,000 years old. The largest assortment of these Chinese papers is owned by an editor in Jersey City, who has nearly 300 different samples. Quite odd are the fireproof papers. Some of these are made of vegetable fiber impregnated with tungstate of soda. Others are made of fine asbestos or of asbestos mixed with fiber.  
 These will pass through a fire unscathed. They have, however, one drawback. They do not preserve the ink used upon their surface. A sheet, handsomely printed, comes out of a fire snow white, and if a writing ink is made of any vegetable substance it shares the same fate. The strongest paper thus far produced is made of manila bunt. A sheet of legal cap will sustain a weight of 300 pounds. Its fiber is so compact that a man of ordinary muscular power cannot tear it across. It is used for wills and legal documents. The finest paper is a linen fabric made in England. It is as light as tissue paper and yet so strong that it will stand much wear.  
 The oldest printing papers belong to the United States. Some years ago an eccentric scientist published a book in which he endeavored to give the greatest possible relief to the eye of the reader. One page was printed with one size of type in black ink, a second with a different sized type in brown ink, a third with blue ink and a fourth with maroon ink. He applied the same principle to the texture of the paper of each page, which was coarse, medium or fine, rough finished, smoothly finished, calendered or supercalendered. The paper itself was also tinted in every hue which the publisher thought agreeable to look upon. The book was not a success, and the small edition which appeared is now treasured as one of the literary or typographic curiosities of the land.—New York Evening Post.

The Romance of Quinine.

How many of those who fully realize the value of quinine are familiar with the pretty story connected with the drug?  
 In the year 1628 Donna Ana, the beautiful wife of Don Luis Gerónimo Fernandez de Cabrera Bolandilla y Mendoza, fourth count of Chinchona and governor of the Spanish province of Peru, lay sick and, it was feared, dying of an intermittent fever in her palace at Lima. Her physician, Juan de Vega, was at his wits' end. Her husband was in despair, when the corregidor of Loja, a neighboring state, sent to the former a small packet of powdered quinquina bark, which he knew the Indians prized highly as a febrifuge.  
 The powder was administered to the countess, with the happy result that the fever left her and a complete cure was effected.  
 Two years later, in 1640, the much named Count of Chinchona and his wife returned to Spain, and as the Countess Ana brought with her a quantity of the healing bark the distinction is claimed for her of being the first person to introduce it into Europe.

Faults in Decoration.

"The great fault," says a decorator who has the courage of his art, "that I find in the average home is its clumsiness. This begins with the walls, that ought to be flowered and spotted about one time in a hundred and which are so 99 times in the same count. A safe rule to be followed by the rank and file of furnishers is that of plain walls. The spotty effects are sure to creep in before the furnishings are done and are less artistic if against a plain background.  
 "We still get too much in our houses, forgetting every day the important basic principle of successful furnishing—viz, the useful thing beautiful in its suggestion of service and the beautiful then not interfered with. A bit of delicate ivory carving has no place against a massive vase of Egyptian pottery. Use one or the other, and leave either to work out un molested its work of pleasing effect. A jumble of woods and materials, too, in fittings and furniture is detestable. Oak, cherry, marble, onyx and wicker in designs of colonial, empire and half a dozen other periods mingled suggest discord and restlessness rather than the harmony and peace that should be in every room."—Buffalo Express.

IN HUB MARKETS.

Quotations on the Leading Products in Demand.

**Boston, Aug. 5.—Butter is firm and well held at quotations, though trade is not specially brisk. The supply is generally in good hands, with reports from the country firm. Extra creamery, small packages, 22¢@22½¢; northern fresh, round lots, 21½¢@22¢; western, 21¼¢; eastern, 21¼¢; dairies, 17½¢@19¢; firsts, 16½¢@18¢; ladies, 11¢@16¢; jobbing, ½¢@1¢ higher.**  
 The market on cheese is steady, with the supply well held. Dealers are talking a firm market. Round lots, new, 9½¢@10½¢; sage, 10½¢@11¢; jobbing, ½¢@1¢ higher.  
 Eggs have continued firm, especially on the best stock of fresh. The best storage lots are also very firm. Early storage, 15¢@17¢; fresh western, 14¢@17¢; eastern, 14¢@18¢; nearby and fancy, 18¢@22¢ and up; jobbing, 11¢@15¢ higher.  
 The bean market is very firm, with still higher prices suggested on pea and medium. The drought has injured the crop in the west, while all the acreage had been decreased.  
 The supply of apples has not yet been quite up to that of a year ago. There are suggestions of a short crop in many sections. They are selling at 75¢@81.25 for bushel baskets; crates, \$1¢@1.25; barrels, \$2.50@3.50.  
 Pears are in pretty good supply, with some southern coming forward. Southern in barrels are quoted at \$3¢@3.50 for good to best, with some lots that have to be sold for less. California pears are reported to be in smaller supply, with not many more to come forward. They are quoted at \$2¢@2.50 per box by the jobbers.  
 Of blueberries the supply is very abundant. The trade is obliged to discourage too great shipments from the country, although the quality is generally fine. They are quoted at 8¢@10¢ for crate lots. Native blueberries are coming in pretty good supply, with the quality excellent. They are quoted at 10¢@12¢, in crate lots. Native raspberries are in only moderate supply, with the demand pretty good at about 10¢ for pints in crate lots. Currants are still on the market and jobbing at 8¢@10¢. A few gooseberries are seen and they job at 10¢@12¢ for quart boxes.  
 Delaware grapes are already coming forward, a abroad having been received. They are quoted at 60¢@70¢ per basket.  
 Potatoes are easier, and something of the scare is over. The feeling in the trade that there are a great many potatoes somewhere, and that, though they may run high compared with a year ago, they are not to be so unreasonably high as for a week past. It is suggested that they may be even brought from California, where there is a most abundant crop. They are now quoted at \$3.00@4 per barrel, with the latter price the extreme for anything in a wholesale way. Red sweet sell at \$4¢@4.50; white, \$4¢@4.50; yellow, \$1.50¢@5.50, as to quality.  
 Onions are easier at about \$2 per bag for Maryland native, \$2 per barrel; per bushel, 75¢. Hatch sell at 25¢ per doz. on.  
 Celery is at wide range, from 20¢ up to \$1.30 per dozen. Spinach is higher at \$1 per bushel. Lettuce sells at 25¢@50¢ per box. Radishes are quoted at 25¢@30¢ per box.  
 Marrow squashes are quoted at \$1.75 per barrel for southern, with native at \$2. Summer squashes sell at \$5¢@7 per 100, as to quality and variety. Cucumbers are quoted at \$1.50 per box for good. The market is flooded with poor lots of Jersey and south.  
 Tomatoes sell at \$3¢@4 per crate for the best, with southern at 10¢ per pound. Jerseys are quoted at 40¢@51¢ per crate.  
 Yellow turnips are down to \$1.50 per barrel. There are no French white at hand. White flat sell at 25¢@50¢ per bushel. Cabbages are plenty at 75¢@81¢ per barrel, or at \$8¢@9¢ per 100.  
 Beans are quoted at 50¢ per bushel; carrots, \$1.50; mint, 25¢ per dozen; cress, 35¢; parsley, 25¢. String beans are sold at wide range, 50¢@85¢ per box. Shell beans sell at \$1¢@1.25 per bushel.  
 Green corn is easier at 30¢@75¢ per bushel box. Locks sell at 75¢ per bushel; peppers, \$1 per box; egg plants, \$1.50 per box.  
 Cauliflower are very plenty and sell at from 50¢ to \$3 per package for black Japs and other large varieties. Rockworts sell at 10¢@82¢ per crate, as to quality and condition. Watermelons are in pretty full supply and sell at 15¢@40¢, the latter price for very choice large.  
 The market on pork and lard is reported firm, with prices well sustained. The beef market is fairly well cleaned up. Prices are fairly sustained.  
 On lambs the market is steady, with muttons rather easy and veals easy. Spring lambs, 10¢@12¢; fall lambs, 10¢@16¢; muttons, 60¢@85¢; veals, 75¢@95¢; fancy and Brightons, 95¢@98¢.  
 Poultry is only fairly sustained, with both led and alive. Feed turkeys, 90¢@11¢; frozen, 60¢@11¢; fresh native chickens, 10¢@25¢; western, 14¢@15¢; fresh fowls, 12¢@14¢; lewd fowls, 10¢@11¢; live chickens, 12¢@13¢; spring ducks, 12¢@13¢.  
 Ifay continues in quiet demand, with offerings liberal. Prices are rather easy in consequence. Rye straw is quiet for new, with old about out of the market. Millfeed is firmer and quoted higher. Hay, \$12¢@17¢; fancy and jobbing, \$17.50¢@18.50¢; rye straw, \$10¢@17¢.  
 Corn advanced during the week 2¢ to 3¢, under adverse crop reports. Still, these reports have varied to the extent that less confidence is blug put in them. The general estimate of the total crop is now 1,500,000,000 bushels, against other crops of over 2,000,000,000 bushels.  
 Oats have continued pretty firm, with little change in prices. Still, the closing shows a decline of about 1¢ for the week. It is well understood that the supply of oats here is unusually light, and hence the market is easily sustained at a position relatively above the market on options.



